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Part One
Pages 1-8

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GOOD OUTLOOK FOR BONDS

The Demand Probably Will Be Larger than the Supply.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS ARE PREDICTED

Banks Forced to Continue Calling on the Sub-Treasury in Order to Get Gold for Their Customers.

No gold-holding bank has yet taken gold for its own use from the Sub-Treasury for the purchase of new bonds. There was withdrawn, yesterday, $1,250,000, but in every instance the applicants said the money was needed for customers who could not get gold in any other way. This was self-evident in the case of Mayor-elect Strong's bank, the Central National, which called for $500,000 yesterday, having previously taken $500,000. The bank's own specie holdings are only $490,000, of which part is in silver.

Officials at the Sub-Treasury have no doubt that most of the withdrawals have been made from similar motives. Various circumstances contribute to this belief. The call for circulars and blank forms for bids has gone beyond the most sanguine expectations. It was supposed at Washington that 150 sets of forms would be ample for this city. The firs batch disappeared on the day it came. A second supply was absorbed almost as quickly, showing that 300 applicants had called. It became necessary yesterday to ask for a third supply from Washington, because of indications of growing interest in the issue. Some of yesterday's callers were turned away empty-handed. The new supply had been asked by telegraph, however, and reached the Sub-Treasury before evening. It will be distributed to-day.

The 300 sets of forms now out represent no supplies to national banks for their own use, if Secretary Carlisle's plan, as announced with the proposals, has been carried out. He announced that circulars and blank bids would be forwarded not only to the Sub-Treasuries, but also to all the national banks. Since the national banks in this city are the gold holders, the inference at the Sub-Treasury is that all calls for sets of forms and all exchanges of greenbacks and Treasury notes for gold must have come from sources that had no other means of getting circulars or gold. The assurances of applicants that they applied for gold under pressure from customers who could not otherwise bid for the bonds is accepted by the officials as entirely plausible and true.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are understood to be likely to subscribe heavily for the bonds. This firm will not have trouble to pay its subscription in gold, if it is true, as is believed, that it has enough gold of its own in hand to meet demands under the installment plan of payment, and its connections in Europe assure whatever it may find difficulty in gathering here. Observing the reluctance of the gold-holding banks to provide their customers with gold and taking for granted the common report that these banks intend to use most of the gold they can spare for their own subscriptions, Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. justified exchanges by foreign houses yesterday in the following opinion:

"As soon as the Government invited subscriptions for bonds," he said, "European subscription orders were received to draw exchange against these subscriptions. Exchange is payable in current funds and not in gold, under the existing custom. If the banks refuse to give gold to their dealers, no other way is left than to draw it out of the Treasury.

"It would result in the greatest possible injury and distrust abroad to cable European correspondents that no gold is readily obtainable for the exchange drawn to pay for bond subscriptions.

"No individual banker can be blamed, therefore, if he draws gold from the Treasury, if he cannot obtain the gold necessary to pay for bonds from the banks."

Mr. Schiff said that if the banks should disappoint expectations in respect to subscriptions, they might justly be blamed for using the machinery of their national charters to hoard gold and for keeping it when they had no outstanding gold obligations. They ought to subscribe for themselves, he said, or furnish gold to their customers for this purpose.

While withdrawals have been made for those who cannot get gold, the gold-holding banks are not mere spectators. There have been daily conferences preparatory to united action by the banks. It was said yesterday that a meeting probably would be held to-morrow afternoon to arrange the bank subscriptions. Bankers are as well disposed as at any time toward the loan. It is confidently expected that they will contribute gold from their vaults generously for direct subscriptions for the bonds. Estimates of their probable gold deliveries run from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. These estimates leave a fair margin for subscriptions from Boston and other cities.

Opinions of those who have predicted oversubscriptions are that the Treasury exchanges must tend to advance the premium on the bonds. It is assumed that all who have withdrawn gold firmly intend to obtain bonds. Having had notice of subscriptions in large blocks, the smaller subscribers feel that to make sure of the acceptance of their bids they must bid above the 3 per cent. premium. By so doing they will add to the Government income.

Calculations of premium have been based on expert figuring at the Treasury Department. Since figures worked out at banks and elsewhere vary in respect to the premium, it may be well to understand how the Government has reckoned. The interest tables show that a 5 per cent. bond, to run nine and one-fourth years and to yield 3 per cent. should sell at 116.103. This was the price for Nov. 1. The daily decrease in price on the 3 per cent. basis is 4.1 mills, reducing the price to 116.0081 on Nov. 24. Since the allotment probably will not be made until Nov. 26 or Nov. 27, there would be a further reduction in price at the rate of 4.1 mills per day.

If sold on a basis of 2⅞ per cent., the price would be 117.2125 on Nov. 1, subject to a reduction of 5 mills per day. This calculation is reached by getting from the interest tables the price, 118.322, on a basis of 2⅞ per cent., and subtracting the 3 per cent. price. The remainder, 2.219 cents, shows the difference for one-quarter of 1 per cent. Divided by two, the difference for one-eighth is found, and, adding the 3 per cent. price, the 2⅞ rate results. The daily decrease at the 2⅞ rate would be 4.7 mills. Should subscribers wish the bonds for a 2½ per cent. investment, they will bid 120.589, deducting therefrom 5 1-3 mills per day decrease until allotment.

Savings banks appeared as applicants yesterday for sets of forms. These institutions must keep their money constantly employed, and they have no gold. If they cannot get it from the gold holders, they must make exchanges. It is believed that they can draw gold from the banks that can spare it, for they are valued as depositors, and their requests usually are heeded. At any rate, they wish bonds, and are showing their determination to have them.

Boston continues to display active interest in the loan. It cannot get Treasury notes here, applications for them having failed, and, except as it may send greenbacks for redemption, it must draw on its own bank supply.

Intending subscribers for large amounts are much more concerned over the daily redemptions than are the officials here. The prospect of an advance in the premium, for the reasons stated, is not altogether welcome. Fears at Washington over threatened losses to the reserve seem to overlook the popular character that the loan has assumed.

With the banks well disposed and original guarantors as eager as ever for the bonds, the outlook is regarded as much more encouraging than at any other time, not only that the loan will be oversubscribed but that the price paid for the bonds will be most satisfactory to the Government.

WASHINGTON VIEW OF THE CASE.

Treasury Officials Worried by the Large Withdrawals of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Nearly one-half of the amount necessary to pay the first installment on the proposed issue of bonds has been withdrawn from the gold reserve since Secretary Carlisle's circular was issued. According to this circular bidders whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay 20 per cent. in gold coin or gold certificates upon the amounts of their bids as soon as they receive notice of the acceptance of such bids. Dispatches were to-day received at the office of the Treasurer of the United States from Assistant Treasurer Jordan at New-York saying that $1,600,000 in gold had been paid out since morning in exchange for United States notes. Mr. Jordan failed to announce to whom $400,000 of this amount was paid.

The Central National Bank of New-York took $500,000, and the National Bank of the Republic secured $700,000, on account of the following-named institutions: The Mercantile Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Baltimore, $125,000; Merchants' National Bank of Boston, $100,000; National Revere Bank of Boston, $100,000; Empire State Bank of New-York, $25,000; E. Pierrepont Edwards, $50,000.

Watson Brothers of New-York demanded, and were paid, $300,000 on their own account.

The total withdrawals of gold since last Tuesday now aggregate $4,650,000. Should the drain upon the Treasury continue at the present rate, almost enough Treasury gold would be withdrawn by Thursday night to pay the first installment on the bonds. At the close of business to-night the Treasurer of the United States found that the gold reserve had been whittled down to $57,463,000. This is the lowest point which the reserve has touched since Sept. 20, when it amounted to $58,005,027.01. The reserve was down to nearly $52,000,000 early in August, but the tariff was then under discussion, and the figures escaped general criticism.

Up to the present, but a small percentage of the payments made at the New-York Sub-Treasury for gold have been in Treasury notes. As already indicated in these dispatches, Assistant Treasurer Jordan has a method of discriminating against Treasury notes which has thus far been quite successful. At only two Sub-Treasuries in the country—those at New-York and San Francisco—can Treasury notes be exchanged for gold. The Boston banks some time ago developed a tendency to buy gold with Treasury notes, and this led to the adoption of the policy by the Treasury Department of keeping as far as possible such notes out of the hands of Boston bankers. The result of this action has been that the Boston banks, which thus far have joined in the movement to reduce the gold reserve, have been obliged to part with United States notes.

PITTSBURG SYNDICATES IN TROUBLE

A Receiver for the Irwin Pool and a Judgment Against Another.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—Ex-Postmaster James S. McKean was selected to-day as receiver for the Irwin Discretionary Pool. It is believed by some that Irwin will be back this week and settle all legal claims. It is said that Irwin once made $1,000,000 with an investment of $30,000, and those for whom he made it now desire to help him out.

The customers of W. C. Smith, the missing member of the Pittsburg syndicate, will probably not get a cent of their money. Upon a judgment of $500 his office furniture was attached to-day. There is nothing else to represent the $30,000 invested with him.

Fisher & Co., discretionary pool operators, of New-York, whose alleged collapse has been announced here, had no local connection. The firm had over 1,000 depositors in Allegheny City. A circular received here warns depositors that they will be held responsible for the firm's obligations.

Fisher & Co. have offices in the Welles Building. Business was in operation there yesterday, apparently as usual. W. W. Foster, the firm's attorney, disclaimed all knowledge of trouble, except that a certain syndicate deal had miscarried.

Daniel W. Robbins's Sudden Death.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Daniel W. Robbins, a master mason and contractor, who has resided here fifteen years, dropped dead at 1.30 P. M. to-day, in the Hotel Vendome. He left Darlington at noon and on the way home was seized with severe pains. Mr. McChesney of the Vendome summoned a physician, Dr. Bryan being close at hand. After the doctor's arrival the pains apparently ceased, but just as he was about to leave Mr. Robbins was taken with neuralgia of the heart and died instantly. The deceased was fifty-eight years of age. He leaves a family.

Court-Martial for Capt. Morrison.

DENVER, Nov. 20.—Gen. McCook has ordered a court-martial for the trial of Capt. Theophilus Morrison, Sixteenth Infantry, on charges growing out of the erratic conduct of that officer during last Summer's campaign. The officer's friends asserted that his conduct resulted from a prostration by the intense heat to which he was exposed, and sought to have him ordered before a retiring board, but the War Department decided that a court-martial should investigate the officer's responsibility.

Run Down by a Wagon.

Hiram Bessey, seventy-five years old, of 332 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down and injured on the head and body by an express wagon at Beekman and William Streets last evening. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital and afterward taken home. The driver escaped.

"Texas George" Is Dead.

PONTIAC, Mich., Nov. 20.—George S. Perry, better known as "Texas George," died here this morning. He traveled with Forepaugh's circus for many years and was one of the best fancy rifle shots in the country. He was forty years old.

SPAIN'S SAD ANARCHIST

Barcelona's Murderer Retracts His Penitent Expressions.

WILL BE GARROTED THIS MORNING

Franch Feigned Repentance Until His Last Hope of a Reprieve Had Gone—He Had Become a Franciscan Monk.

BARCELONA, Nov. 20.—The Governor of the prison went this afternoon to the cell of Salvador Franch, the chief conspirator in the Lyceum Theatre outrage, and read to him his death warrant. Some time ago Franch declared his penitence and was admitted to a monastic order. Later he became as blasphemous as ever. Nevertheless, two priests had accompanied the Governor to offer the Anarchist consolation. One of them approached him immediately after the reading of the death warrant.

"Hurrah for Anarchy!" shouted Franch, stepping back.

"But you declared your repentance and conversion to the true religion," exclaimed the priest.

"That was all nonsense," replied Franch. "Now get away from me, and don't show me your ugly features again."

Franch was taken to a cell near the place of execution and was chained to the wall. He fought so savagely that it required three guards to handle him. After soldiers had been placed on guard with fixed bayonets, the priest appealed to him again to confess.

"I don't need you; get away," was the only response.

Franch became calmer and talked to the guards concerning an execution of an Anarchist which he had witnessed. He also asked the Warden to explain the mechanism of the garrote. He said that he would face death bravely, adding that he did not care what was done with his body. He will be executed to-morrow morning.

The crime for which Salvador Franch suffers death was committed on the night of Nov. 7, 1893, in the magnificent Liceo Theatre, in Barcelona, one of the largest edifices of the kind in Europe. On that night 4,000 persons had assembled in the theatre to hear the opera "William Tell." At the height of the performance two bombs were thrown to the ground floor from one of the upper galleries. Only one of the bombs exploded. The effect of the explosion was awful, fifteen persons being killed instantly and fifteen others being so badly injured that they died in the course of the night and following day. Besides these, about eighty persons were hurt, some very severely.

During the next few weeks many Anarchists were arrested charged with being connected with the outrage. The principal culprit, Salvador Franch, alias Santiago Salvador, was traced to the City of Saragossa, and was arrested there on Jan. 1.

Franch came of a respectable family, but his personal antecedents were bad. He was born in Castelseras, Province of Teruel, Spain, about thirty-two years ago. At the age of fourteen he left his home and went to Barcelona, where he had since lived, doing no settled work and giving himself up to the plots and revolutionary designs of the Anarchists, with whom he assumed a leading position. He was a tall, heavily-built man, with a fair complexion. His wife and young child live in a village near Barcelona.

Immediately after his arrest Franch made two attempts to commit suicide, and succeeded in seriously wounding himself with a revolver. During his examination by Judge Domenech, he declared that he alone made and threw the bombs, and that he deeply regretted that so few people had been killed by the explosion in the theatre. When he had recovered from his self-inflicted wound, he was removed from Saragossa to Barcelona for trial. The indictment against him named twenty-four accomplices. The trial of Franch was begun and finished on July 11, and he was declared guilty and sentenced to death. He heard his sentence without displaying the slightest trace of emotion.

Some weeks ago Franch's disposition seemed to have changed for the better, and he accepted the religious ministrations which he had at first rejected. The change was effected, it was said, through a perusal of the works of the learned priest and writer Balmes. In prison he joined the monks of St. Francis and put on the habit of the order. In a statement concerning his conversion to Christianity he said:

"To-day, thanks to Balmes, I know the truth, and am no longer an Anarchist. I now deplore with all my soul the deeds I have done. Had not divine grace touched me, I should have gone to the scaffold more calmly and boldly than did Pallas, believing I was thus serving humanity. I now mean to die a believing Christian, with true contrition and repentence in proportion to the enormity of the crime I committed."

This penitent mood lasted as long as his appeal to a higher court was pending. As soon as he heard that the court had decided against him he cursed God and man with all his old-time anarchic fervor. Later he feigned insanity and accused the prison chaplain of trying to poison him.

DRAGGED UP STAIRS TO BE ROBBED.

When $2 Had Been Taken from Reilly He Was Thrown into the Street.

John Murray of 690 Greenwich Street and John Kerwin of 10 Battery Place were brought to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, on a charge of having robbed Thomas Reilly of 23 Renwick Street of $2.

The robbery is one of the boldest that has taken place in this city in some time, the policeman says. Reilly was seized on the street, carried up two flights of stairs, and robbed. He was choked almost to insensibility and then thrown out on the street.

In court the accused men denied that they had done the robbery. The complainant was not in court, and Murray and Kerwin were remanded until to-morrow.

Evading the Anti-Lottery Law.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—The Rev. James H. Batten, pastor of the West Grove Methodist Church, has started a reform movement here and in Ocean Grove. He will endeavor to have the managers of the Wesley Fire Engine Company of Asbury Park and the Eagle Hook and Ladder Company of Ocean Grove indicted for violating the laws against lotteries. These two fire companies held fairs last week, at which several articles were disposed of by chance. At the Wesley's fair the manager sought to evade the law by giving away a five-cent scrubbrush with every dollar ticket sold on a three-hundred-and-fifty-dollar piano.

Senator Morgan Renominated.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 20.—Senator Morgan was nominated for re-election as Senator to-night by a joint caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature.

EXPLOSION KILLED SEVEN MINERS

An Inexperienced Italian Fired an Overcharge Blast and Ignited the Coal Dust—Four Were Injured.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 20.—By an explosion of coal dust this afternoon in the Blanche Coal Mines, near Colliers, West Va., seven miles east of Steubenville, on the Pan Handle Railroad, seven men were killed and four badly injured.

Those killed were:
DONNELLY, JOHN.
GESSIDEO, MAZZIE.
JORDAN, THOMAS.
RONEY, MICHAEL.
ROWLANDS, DAVID.
SATTIE, ANTONIO.
TUCKER, THOMAS.

Those injured are:
LAWRENCE, JASPER.
MORRIS, THOMAS.
NECKIE, RAPHAEL.
RIFLE, JOSE.

The disaster occurred in No. 9 entry, 1,000 yards from the mouth, and was caused by a new Italian hand firing an overcharge blast, which ignited the coal dust. There were forty-eight men in the mine at the time. After the explosion a terrific whirl of wind followed.

Donnelly and Roney were going toward the entrance. The force of the explosion blew them nearly 100 yards out of the mouth of the mine, and landed Roney on the track, killing him, while Donnelly landed in a gully, dead.

Hundreds crowded about the mouth of the mine, and a rescue party went in after the bodies and brought them out. The sight of the dead men caused several women to swoon. Prosecuting Attorney Cotton and Coroner Wilkinshow of Wellsburg will make a rigid investigation, as this is the second accident of this kind that has occurred at this mine.

William Davis was in the mine entry, 150 feet from the entrance. When he heard the explosion he lay down near the rib of the mine, and the whirlwind, carrying rocks, fire, air, and death, passed over him. An empty car standing at the entrance was blown 250 yards.

The mine is owned by W. E. Smith of Wellsville and L. O. Smith of New-Cumberland.

POST OFFICE LEFT A WRECK

A SAFE AT ROCKVILLE CENTRE OPENED WITH DYNAMITE.

Cool Burglars Get Money and Stamps and a Bundle of Valuable Letters for the Local Bank.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Nov. 20.—Burglars forced an entrance into the Post Office here about 3 o'clock this morning. They blew open the safe with dynamite, and escaped with money and stamps to the amount of $150, and a package of letters containing money and checks that will, it is expected, bring the loss up to $1,000.

The Post Office is in the Athenaeum Building, in Village Avenue, the principal business street of the place. Adjoining it is the butcher's shop of William H. Pearsall. Postmaster John T. Davidson recently bought a new safe. He had it placed in the front of the Post Office, in full view of the street. He placed a lighted oil lamp on top of the safe every night, standing the lamp in a pan of water to guard against fire.

The block in which the Post Office is situated is guarded at night by Louis F. Pearsall, a private watchman. He also presides over the welfare of the Bank of Rockville Centre, which is near the Post Office.

The burglars evidently were well acquainted with the ground. They did not attempt to get in through the front door, but made their way to the rear of the butcher's shop. There are four rooms back of Pearsall's place, and in one of them, asleep, were John Watts and Oscar Bronnegan, employes in the butcher's shop. The burglars passed through their room, and, entering a vacant apartment, cut a hole in the partition separating the room from the Post Office. They made an opening large enough to admit a good-sized man. Then one of them must have crawled through and extinguished the light, as it illuminated the entire place, making "safe cracking" a dangerous operation.

The safe was a good sized one, and afforded to the man, who drilled a large hole in the door near the handle of the combination lock, protection from the gaze of any one who might have looked in while he was at work. The explosion startled the entire neighborhood. Night Watchman Pearsall says he was at the bank building, and was nearly thrown off his feet by the force of the concussion. How long it took the watchman and those alarmed by the noise to reach the Post Office is not known, but when they arrived there the burglars had fled.

That the thieves worked in a hurry after the explosion was shown by their overlooking a roll of bank notes containing $75 that was discovered on the floor, and also a letter, in which was $80. The office was completely wrecked. Pieces of the door and contents of the safe were strewn in all directions, while books and papers were thrown about in a very careless manner.

The thieves took all their tools with them and disappeared as quietly as they came. Armed men searched every nook and corner in the village and scoured the surrounding country until after daylight without securing the slightest clue. Watchman Pearsall is positive that everything was all right in the Post Office when he passed, as he says, about a half hour before the explosion.

Postmaster Davidson says the package of letters taken were for the Bank of Rockville Centre. They arrived in the last mail yesterday and could not be delivered as the bank was closed. The Postmaster had considerable money in the safe during the day, but, fortunately, took it home at night. The Assistant Postmaster also had been keeping some money belonging to his mother in the safe. He removed it yesterday and deposited it in the bank. The Post Office was robbed about two years ago, and no trace of the thieves was ever discovered.

Will Submit to a New Popular Vote.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—Mr. Thomas Watson, the Populist candidate from the Tenth Georgia District, has accepted Representative C. C. Black's offer to settle the controversy whether the Populist or the Democrat was elected on Nov. 6 last by trying the thing over again. Black, on the face of the returns, had 7,000 majority, but the same counties in the election for Governor a few weeks previously gave a decided majority for the Populist candidate. Mr. Black will take the commission as member-elect, but will resign on the 4th of next March, when his term commences, and it is understood the Governor will thereupon order a new election, at which Black and Watson will be the only candidates.

Assaulted and Robbed by Masked Men.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Gervere Brooks, a wealthy cattle dealer, was assaulted by three masked men at Norwich last night, bound, gagged, and robbed of $86. Brooks was found lying unconscious in the street at midnight. There is as yet no clue to the highwaymen.

Mr. Brooks did not recover consciousness until this morning, but is not thought to be seriously injured.

JAFFRAY'S LOSS $400,000

A Six-story Brick Warehouse Burned in an Hour.

HARD WORK SAVED MANY BUILDINGS

Two Floors in a Blaze Before Firemen Could Begin Work and All They Could Do Was to Save Neighboring Property.

A big six-story brick store house at Benson and Leonard Streets, belonging to E. S. Jaffray & Co., the dry goods firm, was destroyed by fire last night, and for nearly an hour the main building of the firm at Broadway and Leonard Street, and several valuable buildings surrounding it were in immminent danger of destruction.

Only the splendid work of the firemen averted a terrible annihilation of property.

In spite of all that could be done, Jaffray & Co.'s loss will be nearly $400,000.

The first alarm was given at 9:30 by an automatic signal on the first floor of the storehouse, which is an annex of Jaffray & Co.'s main building at 350 Broadway, and is connected with it by an iron and glass covered bridge which spans Benson Street, the narrow cul de sac running between the structures.

John Springer, the watchman in the Broadway building, had made a tour of the annex three-quarters of an hour before, and had seen nothing suspicious. When the firemen arrived there was a red glare at the windows of the third floor, and before a single stream of water could be brought into play, the third and sixth floors of the building burst into flame.

A third alarm was turned in without waiting for a second, and Chief Bonner, Deputy Chief Reilly, eight more engine companies, and two water towers were added to the fighting force. By this time the fire had spread to the remaining stories of the building. Chief Bonner ordered a fourth alarm, and then the firemen settled down to a determined battle.

Besides Jaffray's main building, another of their warehouses, a five-story, L-shaped brick structure on the north and east of the blazing storehouse, was in danger, and it was also evident that if the doomed building should fall the risk to other property near it on the opposite side of the surrounding narrow streets would be very great. Included in the danger was the handsome twelve-story building of the New-York Fire Insurance Company, which is in course of completion, on Leonard Street, exactly opposite the site of the fire.

The narrow streets hindered the firemen, and their movements were still further hampered by huge piles of building material intended for use in the Insurance Building.

The firemen of some of the first companies which arrived on the scene entered Jaffray's main building, and, dragging their hose through the windows on to the iron bridge spanning Benson Street and smashing its glass sides, worked there until they were driven back inch by inch to the shelter of the walls. Then they mounted the roof and manned the windows, directing a dozen streams across the street into the blazing building opposite.

On the same side also the fire was fiercely fought underground. Beside the bridge, a tunnel between the basements, running under the street, connected the two buildings. The currents of hot air drew the flames into this tunnel until they were met at the Broadway end of it by the firemen and driven back.

Water Tower No. 1 was brought to play on the flames from the Leonard Street side of the building. As soon as its stream was turned on, the fourth floor of the annex fell in. Soon only the burning skeleton of the building was left. It extended for 80 feet fronting on Benson Street and for 50 feet on Leonard Street, and smoldered sullenly until long after midnight, but by 10:30 the danger was practically over.

After that hour the watch on the surrounding buildings was relaxed and the attention of the firemen was concentrated on the one structure which had been wrecked.

The tenants of the six-story brick tenement house 51½ Franklin Street, in the rear of the warehouses, began to unpack their household goods which they had been collecting on the sidewalk ready for removal, and many of them returned to bed.

The burned building was devoted mainly to the clerical department of Jaffray & Co.'s business, but it contained also a large stock of valuable upholstery. On the first and second floors, where the fire must have started, were the shipping department's offices. Above, on the third and fourth floors was stored the firm's upholstery stock, and the sixth floor was tenanted by the entry clerks. No one was in the building when the fire started, and its origin is a mystery.

The total damage cannot, of course, be estimated at once. George T. Paterson, Vice President of the German-American Insurance Company, who was seen watching the fire, said that the damage to the building would be at least $50,000 and the loss on the stock it had contained would amount to $350,000 more.

The damage to the stock in the shipping departments was considerably lessened by the action of the fire patrol, whose members succeeded in covering a quantity of the stock on the first and second floors with tarpaulin covers.

Hit on the Head with a Hatchet.

George Healy, eighteen years old, of 163 Coles Street, Jersey City, was locked up at the Old Slip Police station last night charged with striking Jeremiah McCarthy, nineteen, of 767 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, on the head with a hatchet, causing a painful scalp wound.

The young men work for Bock & Co., pearl shell merchants, at 61 Pearl Street, and Healy charges McCarthy with having told stories about him to their employers. They had a fight last night when about quitting work.

Death Claims the Stricken Bride.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Charles A. Hayden, who married C. A. Hayden of Avon, N. Y., Nov. 1, on her deathbed, died at a late hour last night, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Wilkinson, 162 Clinton Avenue.

Miss Wilkinson had been told that her malady—a violent form of typhoid—would result fatally. She sent for her betrothed and was married by the Rev. C. F. Baldwin of St. Luke's Church.

Found His Pocketbook Inside a Hog.

NEW-CASTLE, Penn., Nov. 20.—While husking corn a year ago, Farmer John Sterrett lost a wallet containing $25 in bills and several souvenir coins. Yesterday he butchered a hog and found the missing pocketbook in the porker's stomach. Mr. Sterrett supposes that the wallet was lost in some corn that was subsequently fed to the hog.

ONE THOUSAND FOR A BIBLE

Big Prices Paid for Rare Copies of the Scriptures—A Small Pocket Edition Brought the Most.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—One thousand dollars was paid to-day for a pocket Bible of sixteen pages, and $800 for the first English Bible printed.

It is a remarkable sale of books at auction now in progress in the rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co., remarkable in sense of the variety of subjects and in the age and value of many of the books. In this latter class are the Bibles and Psalms and Prayer Books which were gathered together by the former owner of the library—the late George Livermore, a retired merchant of Cambridge. These books include many of the most rare and valuable copies in existence, and are being bought by Boston and New-York parties at prices that seem almost fabulous.

The books that have brought the highest prices at this the first day of the sale include a Latin Vulgate Bible of the twelfth century, in manuscript, which sold for $100; another Latin Bible, in manuscript, of the thirteenth century, sold for the same price. A manuscript on vellum, of the eighth century, containing the Gospels on 119 leaves, in double column, brought $190. One leaf of the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable types, and supposed to have been printed at Mentz, by Gutenberg, between the years 1450 and 1455, sold for $95. Miles Coverdale's translation of the Bible, in black letter, with illustrations by H. S. Beham, the first English Bible, printed in 1535, at Antwerp, sold for $800, being only $11 more than the price paid for it by Mr. Livermore. A folio copy of Cranmer's Bible, printed in 1539, sold for only $20, while Philip Melancthon's Bible brought $460. One hundred and forty dollars was paid for a copy in black letter of the first edition of the Bible, royal version.

The Souldier's pocket Bible, 16mo, and consisting of sixteen pages, being one of the only two copies in existence—the other the property of the British Museum—printed in 1643, at London, sold for $1,000 to a New-York purchaser. A number of copies of Eliot's Indian Bible sold at prices ranging from $140 to $450. A vinegar Bible, folio, brought $40, and a Saur Bible, printed in German at Germantown, the first to be printed in this country in a European language, brought $75.

FALL OF A BIG SMOKESTACK

A SCORE OF PEOPLE IN CHICAGO CUT OR BRUISED.

Heavy Steel Chimney Blown from the University Building Upon the Top of an Adjoining Structure.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Fully sixty feet of the heavy steel smokestack of the University Building, in Dearborn Street, near Madison Street, was torn from its fastenings about 11 o'clock to-day by a terrific gust of wind, and hurled westward to the roof of the building at 94 Washington Street, occupied by Handy & Co., abstract and title searchers.

Portions of the big cylinder partially cut through the roof, and a large section struck the big skylight, shattering the heavy glass, breaking the steel framework, and sending a shower of broken glass and deep clouds of soot into the room below, where 125 abstract clerks were hard at work. Scores were cut by flying glass and several were badly injured.

Among those who were hurt are:
BEAM, P. D., lawyer; slightly hurt.
BOSTWICK, C. O., head cut in several places.
HANDY, HENRY H., President of the company, badly cut about the head and body.
MILCHRIST, THOMAS, ex-United States District Attorney, shoulder and arm cut.
O'CONNOR, JAMES, clerk, badly cut.
SCHOONMACHER, GEORGE, slightly stunned.
SNOW, TAYLOR H., of Austin, Ill., scalp torn and cut; may be fatally injured.
TALLMAN, GODFREY A., clerk, severely cut about head.

The instant the shower of glass and soot fell there was a panic in the big room, sixty feet square. Clerks thought one of the high buildings surrounding the Handy structure had been wrecked, and that the walls were falling in upon the low building. Groping through the dense smoke and dust, some sought safety by starting to jump from the windows, others ran down the stairway leading to the abstract vaults, while others tried to tear down the grated doors guarding the place from entrance in Calhoun Place.

When the dust settled and the clerks became assured that the entire building was not going to collapse, a rush was made to rescue the wounded men, who were prostrate in the heap of débris and dirt. Several firemen were summoned, and the police assisted in removing the injured to doctors' offices.

Upon the roof, where the various sections of the big flue lay twisted and bent, and some partially buried in the heavy roof, showing with what force they descended, the wreck was almost as complete as it was in the office below. One large piece of the steel tube lay directly across the skylight. It had been prevented from dashing below by the heavy steel netting that completely covered the skylight at a distance of a foot from the glass.

Electrician Hartwell Injured.

WOODSBURG, L. I., Nov. 20.—Frederick Hartwell, a well-known electrician, son of Dr. John B. Hartwell of this village, had a shoulder dislocated and was badly cut in a runaway accident this afternoon. He was on his way home from Far Rockaway when his horse became frightened, jumped to one side of the road, and upset the carriage.

Accident to Miss Granberry.

Miss Granberry, daughter of William H. Granberry, banker, of 18 New Street, was thrown from her horse in the bridle path near Eighty-eighth Street, Central Park, yesterday morning.

She was bruised by the fall and cut about the face, but was able to go to her home, 29 West Fifty-third Street, in a cab.

Prominent Republicans at Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—A number of prominent Republicans were in town to-day on their way to New-York City. Among them were Lieutenant Governor-elect Charles T. Saxton, Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Col. Archie Baxter of Elmira, and Mayor Aldridge of Rochester.

Gen. J. A. McClernand Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—Gen. John A. McClernand of this city, distinguished as a Major General in the late war, is dangerously ill. A malignant carbuncle on the neck is the immediate cause of his illness, and his advanced age makes recovery doubtful.

Edward Burke Dies Suddenly.

While Edward Burke, sixty-four years old, who lived at 691 Coles Street, Fordham, was waiting on the platform of the Fordham Railroad station for a north-bound train yesterday morning, he was taken suddenly with a hemorrhage. He died an hour later.

REJOICED OVER REFORM

Thanksgivings at the Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

TAMMANY'S DOWNFALL A GOOD OMEN

Men Cannot Be Dumb Now, Wrote Dr. Parkhurst—Speeches by President Orr, Mayor-Elect Strong, and Others.

Hundreds of New-York's substantial business men joined in the annual festival of the Chamber of Commerce last night.

Under the lights in Delmonico's large banquet room, whose interior walls were lined with flags, and to the strains of music, the Chamber feasted for the one hundred and twenty-sixth time in its history.

In other years the Chamber has on these occasions discussed national politics and listened to the utterances of men charged with the administration of the affairs of the Republic. On these occasions theories and policies which have been put into operation to the benefit or injury of a continent have been discussed promulgated, hinted at, and by the response of the men of affairs who have been present, sometimes those policies and theories have been shaped to meet the sentiment of those who thus unconsciously expressed their feelings.

But last night the theme was something nearer home than a national system of finance, although that touches the pocketbook of every man who has a dollar. It was municipal government, the government of New-York City, the welfare of the men and women and children who admittedly do not have that dollar—that was the theme.

The annual banquet, by its speeches, its undercurrent, its atmosphere, was more like a thanksgiving service in celebration of the recent victory at the polls, the inauguration of decency in city government, the overthrow of Tammany Hall, relief from the oppression of men who are oppressors for revenue only, the celebration of the restoration of vested rights.

The banquet room was spread with the usual brilliancy. The music was soft. Flowers in abundance upon the tables, in the balconies, in nooks and corners perfumed the room. The dinner was good, as the Chamber of Commerce dinners always are.

And at the tables were several hundred of the substantial business men of the city. Incidentally it was said that more bank Presidents were there than have for years attended such a dinner. President Orr, of course, presided, and about him were men who have been prominent in business, the Church, the affairs of government—Dr. Storrs, Mayor-elect Strong, Charles Stewart Smith, and a dozen others.

Speeches were made by all of these, and they talked about the overthrow of Tammany Hall. They spoke of the last election as marking an important era in the city's history.

Mr. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Dr. Storrs, Mr. Strong, and others did this, and the hundreds of men who listened applauded the sentiments the speakers uttered.

Dr. Parkhurst—applause greeted his name every time it was spoken—was not there, but he sent a letter from Lakewood, N. J., where he is under a physician's orders, which was read and applauded.

Possibly one of the significant things of the evening was the speech of Charles Stewart Smith, who is an ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the Committee of Seventy. He outlined some of the reforms which the Seventy are contemplating, and among other things a single-headed Police Commission. There was applause from one end of the room to the other when Mr. Smith said this. Mr. Smith read the letter which Dr. Parkhurst had sent, and when that was over some one seated down in the crowd proposed three cheers for Dr. Parkhurst, and 300 business men responded.

Dr. Parkhurst's letter was an unusually entertaining one. He used plain English, but he did not call names. Many who heard the letter read thought they saw in it some sharp criticism of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. There was some applause even at this.

Gov. Flower and Governor-elect Morton had been expected, but at the last moment they sent regrets. Regrets were read from President Cleveland and Vice President Stevenson, from Cabinet Ministers, and from Gen. Schofield, the General commanding the army.

Substantial Men at the Tables.

The members and guests sat at seven tables. At the table of honor, which ran across the rear of the dining hall, Alexander E. Orr, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, occupied the central position. At his right sat Mayor-elect William L. Strong and at his left Charles Stewart Smith. Others at the table were Prince E. Ruspoli, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Murat Halstead, Horace White, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Charles Butler, Gen. O. O. Howard, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Samuel D. Babcock, David M. Stone, William H. Webb, and Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels.

At the head of each of the other tables sat one member of the Committee of Arrangements and forty or more guests. Lowell Lincoln presided over the first table. With him were Isaac Denby, J. Webb Himes, Charles W. Anderson, Morgan M. Ayres, Frederick Brooks, Francis G. Lloyd, Samuel Adams, Schuyler S. Wheeler, Albert G. Ropes, John H. Wood, George Wilson, Asa Bird Gardiner, Aaron Carter, Oliver J. Geer, Alonzo Slote, Howard C. Smith, Henry M. Anthony, Peter Donald, Jacob Wendell, Edwin H. Weatherbee, Edward E. Eames, John Claflin, Nathan D. Bill, John I. Howe, Jeremiah Richards, Thomas B. Kent, Orlando M. Harper, Augustus D. Shepard, Carl Von Pustau, Charles H. Fancher, William H. Jackson, Frederick S. Pinkus, Lewis C. King, John F. Anderson, Jr., George R. Sheldon, Albert R. Shattuck, Hugh O'Neill, Corcellus H. Hackett, James W. Cromwell, A. Willard Kingman, Charles H. Tenny, James McCreery, Edward E. Poor, and Trenor L. Park.

At the next table Henry W. Cannon presided. Others at the table were J. Sinclair Armstrong, John P. Townsend, John J. Sinclair, Thomas Rutter, Isaac D. Blodgett,

table, and before him were William C. Wyman, Ambrose Snow, Stevenson Taylor, George E. Weed, John R. Thomas, Malcolm Graham, William Buchanan, James B. Colgate, Charles H. Ludington, Daniel F. Appleton, William H. Robertson, Richard A. McCurdy, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Crosby Brown, D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, John Sloane, Woodbury Langdon, George M. Pullman, John A. Sleicher, William Brookfield, Warner Miller, Cornelius N. Bliss, James S. T. Stranahan, Watson E. Case, John D. Jones, Henry Steers, John T. Waring, Charles Mali, Gilbert M. Plympton, Henry W. Maxwell, Thomas H. Wood, James Speyer, John L. Riker, William F. Cochran, George A. Crocker, John Jacob Astor, John T. Terry, Morris K. Jesup, Alfred Van Santvoord, Frederick D. Tappen, Paul Dana, Herman O. Armour, Collis P. Huntington, Augustus D. Juilliard, and Gen. Anson G. McCook.

At the fourth table J. Edward Simmons presided. The guests were Bernhard G. Gunther, James S. Inglis, Edwin H. Shethar, Charles H. Coffin, Samuel Shethar, Prentice Shethar, Charles A. Hoyt, George H. Macy, Charles F. Clark, John B. Dutcher, Felix Campbell, Julian D. Fairchild, Eugene G. Blackford, Ellis H. Roberts, Stephen V. White, Frank Tilford, James Stillman, Edward Kemp, John Harsen Rhoades, A. Foster Higgins, Robert M. Gallaway, A. Barton Hepburn, Richard T. Wilson, Franklin L. Gunther, F. Frederic Gunther, Arthur H. Hearn, George E. Schanck, George A. Hearn, John Cartledge, Henry Dalley, Jr., Bigourney W. Fay, Elkan Naumburg, Forrest H. Parker, John A. McCall, John McAnerney, William H. Porter, James G. Cannon, Hugh N. Camp, Julius C. Bernheim, Abraham C. Bernheim, Gustav H. Schwab, Samuel Thorne, Robert Maclay, Howard Carroll, Brayton Ives, and John H. Inman.

George Rutledge Gibson presided over the fifth table. The guests were: Frank L. Pommer, Daniel McKeever, Louis Stern, George F. Vietor, Theodore Dreier, Louis F. Dommerich, Ewald Fleitmann, Hart B. Brundrett, Robert A. C. Smith, George B. Hopkins, William H. Parsons, George S. Hickok, George F. Hodgman, Joseph S. Stout, David B. Ivison, Edward F. C. Young, Samuel D. Coykendall, David H. Houtaling, William F. Havemeyer, St. Clair McKelway, Charles R. Miller, John Munroe, Ernest Werner, Frank A. Ferris, Solomon R. Solomon, William Steinway, Louis Windmuller, Fritz Achelis, John F. Degener, Kalman Haas, Henry A. Landgraff, Clarence M. Hyde, John H. Hankinson, Stuart G. Nelson, Ebenezer S. Mason, Henry C. Swords, Warner Van Norden, John B. Manning, Ebenezer K. Wright, Oliver S. Carter, Clarence W. Bowen, Edward A. Wickes, Frederick T. Adams, and George J. Gould.

In the annex was a table, at the head of which sat Frederic Cromwell, and at the foot Jordan L. Mott. Between theme were George Gray Ward, Samuel Sachs, James N. Jarvie, John Arbuckle, Frank W. Cheney, Thompson Ahrens, J. Henry Whitehouse, John T. Mills, Jr., Eugene Arnstein, John H. Washburn, A. Swan Brown, Silas M. Giddings, Stewart Hartshorn, Thomas A. McIntyre, William A. Nash, George H. Southard, William Rowland, Stephen W. Roach, Joseph C. Henderson, John R. Broome, Henry Rice Ernest Thalmann, James Loeb, Christopher C. Shayne, Herbert Booth King, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Gustav E. Kissel, Benjamin Nicoll, Charles W. Ide, Francis L. Hine, Thomas T. Eckert, and Charles R. Henderson.

President Orr's Speech.

When the first blue wreaths of smoke curled upward from the cigars, President Alexander E. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce rapped the company to order and began the speechmaking. In his opening sentence there was an allusion to the recent municipal election, which was greeted with applause. Mr. Orr said:

Gentlemen: Aside from the magnificent municipal victory in behalf of good government won at the polls on the 6th of November, 1894—a red-letter day forevermore in the annals of this good City of New-York—and for which doxologies of praise and thanksgiving have ascended from hundreds of thousands of thankful, happy hearts, I think I am justified in saying that we meet here to-night under more cheering auspices than we did one year ago, and that in tendering and receiving mutual congratulations upon having attained, as an association, the 126th anniversary of our chartered existence, we have every reason to encourage each other with the assurance that the financial and commercial skies—and I think our fellow-member, the Mayor-elect, would wish me to add the municipal skies—are clearing around us.

I doubt not that many minds have been engaged in sifting the tangled masses of derangements and upheavals that culminated in what will be known in history as the great panic of 1893, and have determined, to their own satisfaction, the primal cause of all the trouble. With some it was the vicious silver craze that sought to overturn existing standards of value, and which, although it still continues its mutterings, received its Waterloo in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act some fourteen months ago. With others it was the warfare that is more or less continuously waged between capital and labor—the employer and employed—with all its array of attending strikes and social disorder.

Others, again, laid all the blame to excessive production, stimulated by the protective influences of the so-called McKinley bill, while others, equally sincere in their opinions, had chapter and verse without end to prove that it was our gradual advance toward free-trade conditions that threw this country, so replete with industrial enterprise, upon its beam ends and suspended all development.

Growing Tendency to Venal Legislation.

It may have been one, it may have been all of these causes combined, and yet I cannot help believing that a thoughtful consideration of this whole question of national peril must lead to the conviction that the paramount menace of the present day to the growth, prosperity, and happiness of this fair land of ours comes not from strikes, or social disorder, or financial embarrassment, or tariff complications—bad as they all are in their way—but from a growing tendency to venal and incompetent legislation, both national, State, and municipal, which tends to paralyze, with its withering touch, the moral forces of the Nation.

Believe me it is selfishness that largely lies at the root of all this evil; the love of power, the love of gain, the love of ease—this egoism on the part of the classes more than the masses—which dulls and deadens our senses to the sacred rights and duties of the franchise, and too often throws the nominating power, and, therefore, the controlling power, into the hands of demagogues and place hunters, whose only object is to acquire money in some way without honest labor, or to perpetual partisan political power for selfish ends without any concern whatever for the important, the vital interests confided to their care.

I do not wish it to be understood that I lightly esteem the other disturbing influences referred to a moment ago, and especially the warfare that is waged between capital and labor, and which has proved so aggressive and at many points so disastrous during the present year. These conflicts are like two-edged swords that cut each way, so that, whichever side wins the victory, both sides are left more or less sorely wounded. There should not be any antagonism between these two great factors in American development.

Each is equally in need of the other from the standpoint of absolute requirement, and without mutual support cannot fulfill their great missions of usefulness. Capital on the one hand and labor on the other find a common centre in mercantile and industrial pursuits, and must work in harmony to make all commercial enterprise successful.

Arbitration, as a means of settling controversies, is honorable to all who engage in it, I are not whether they be nations or corporations or organizations or individuals.

The Chamber's Public Spirit.

Permit me to say a few words on a subject, concerning which there may be possibly a little difference of opinion among us, but as freedom of speech is a marked feature of these reunions, I beg your courtesy in venturing to refer to it.

This Chamber in times of grave emergency has not hesitated to come to the front and assume direction and responsibility which under other circumstances would be out of place and subject to just criticism.

It will be remembered that a little more than two years ago that dread scourge cholera, which had visited many places in Europe with its "frown of death," suddenly appeared before our seaboard threshold and found the State Quarantine Department totally unprepared. You did not for a single moment hesitate as to your duty in the premises and the action you should take.

Again, when further forbearance on

Catarrh

Is caused by impurities in the blood and the constant discharge of mucus is nature's effort to get rid of these impurities. It is a serious condition, and unless it is promptly cured it

Means Danger

The only way to cure catarrh thoroughly and permanently is by purifying the blood and expelling the poisonous germs of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy, because it is the standard blood purifier. Thousands say

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, &c. 25c. per box.

your part ceased to be a virtue, you were instrumental in obtaining from the last Legislature a committee to investigate some of the departments of this city, and especially that of police, whose administrations were a menace to all good government, and therefore a hindrance to all commercial enterprise. The Legislature, at your suggestion, provided the ways and means for this investigation, but it failed of becoming a law, and it was feared the movement would become a lamentable failure. This, however, was not your intention.

True to your traditions of commercial guardianship, you promptly took the place of the vetoed appropriation and provided the necessary funds.

Again, your watchful supervision realized that a perfected system of rapid transit was an urgent necessity; otherwise the growth of the city would be impeded and its commercial supremacy endangered. Previous effort had been made in this direction and failed, but you concentrated public opinion on the need, then formulated a plan of municipal construction, and, aided by an almost unanimous press, whose valuable assistance we are pleased to be able to publicly recognize and thank, won for it the indorsement required by law.

As to Its Future Duties.

Now, in all these actions, you have been more or less unjustly criticised, sometimes charged with ulterior motives, and sometimes ridiculed—but what of that? Would you not, under similar circumstances, do the very same things again? If, then, from our standpoint of commercial guardianship, we have deemed it our imperative duty to ask for the investigation of departments of civic government whose administrations were immoral, incompetent, and bad, is it not also our bounden duty to examine into the causes that have produced these evils, and, in our corporate capacity, demand their reform?

Is it not true that down in the secret places of all our hearts—that place where conscience is enthroned, and from which, either by our own act or any other influence, it cannot be evicted—we feel and know that it is political domination in municipal affairs that lies at the root of all this wrong?

And do we not also feel and know that, notwithstanding the glorious victory of a few days ago, there cannot be any permanent improvement till municipal government is lifted out of the arena of politics and political organizations, and administered solely on business principles?

Are you willing, as an association, to be debarred from the consideration, and, if needs be, from taking part in the determination of these important questions, so vital to the commercial prosperity of this fair city, because it is claimed from a political standpoint that municipal government is a combination of political interests, and not, as we believe, an aggregation of just and equitable business principles—that its control is a prize to be contended for by political parties—that its places of trust are the valid spoils of political victories—and that commerce, through its representative associations located within its jurisdiction, has no rights of suggestion or protest that political partisans are in any way bound to respect? I trust your answer will be "No."

While I hope the time will never come when political discussions will be tolerated for a single moment within the walls of this time-honored chamber, I also hope that we will be true to the obligations of our chartered birthright and repudiate all such political sophisms. Clean streets, good schools, an efficent police force, well equipped departments of Fire and Health, and the hundred and one other things that contribute to the comfort, protection, and happiness of the people are not in any way whatever political questions, but are in every sense of the term items of decent business administration.

Mr. Smith on Municipal Reform.

When quiet had been restored at the conclusion of Mr. Orr's speech, he introduced Charles Stewart Smith, his predecessor as President of the Chamber. Mr. Smith discussed municipal affairs, and when he enumerated some of the essentials for the reform government, he was applauded. He said:

Mr. President, you have stated so clearly the action of the Chamber touching public questions for the year past that I trust I may be permitted for a few moments to refer to the important problems which confront us to-day and must find an answer in the immediate future.

No apology need be offered to any assembly of citizens of New-York, public or private, for introducing the subject of municipal affairs. It engrosses the attention of earnest people to the exclusion of all other topics We cannot put it down; upon its just and proper solution depends in large measure the prosperity and continued commercial supremacy of this city.

I congratulate you, Mr. President, that the era of intimidation has passed, that business men need not be frightened away from taking part in reform movements. I had something to do with the collection of money for the Committee of Seventy before the election. One man brought to me his contribution in bills. Several others gave me checks, insisting that their names should be known only to myself, with the remark that if we did not beat Tammany, and their names were known, they would be persecuted in their business. Another said his business would be ruined.

Mr. President, at least half a dozen business men have thought it necessary to tell me within a week past "that they never belonged to Tammany Hall, and never approved of its political methods." It is not the fashion to stand "shoulder to shoulder" with Tammany any more. On the 6th of November last we pulled down Tammany Hall, by which we have been ruled—I mean misruled—for nearly half a century.

We are bound to reconstruct the Government of this city. and you, gentlemen of this Chamber, are pledged by every consideration of duty and honor to do this work for you created the Lexow committee, and sustained it by your money. You were among the first causes of this grand revolution in city affairs.

The Mayor-elect has promised us a Government administered on business principles. I know Col. Strong, and I know that his word is as good as his bond. Several things, however, are essential.

First—The Mayor must have the power of removal and appointment of all heads of departments.

Second—The Police Department must be divorced from political influences as much as the regular army, and this can only be done with a single head. The Chamber of Commerce is committed to this principle by a unanimous vote.

Third—Ballot reform. The Committee of Seventy have caused the Meyer voting machine to be exhibited in this city. It will be thoroughly tested, and I believe it will settle this question satisfactorily to all honest men. We shall invite you to examine it carefully.

Fourth—We must apply the present civil-service rules to all subordinates employed by the city, and get them extended and modified if necessary.

Fifth—The day laborers should have equal chance for employment by registering in books open to the public, and secure employment in turn and not depend upon the favor of office holders or of political pulls.

Dr. Parkhurst Sends a Letter.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Smith expressed regret that the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst's physician had forbidden him to be present at the dinner.

"He is suffering from trouble in his throat, and is quite unable to use his voice," said Mr. Smith. He then read the following letter from Dr. Parkhurst:

It is with a feeling akin to impatience that I find myself forbidden to meet with you, in acceptance of your kind invitation, on the occasion of your annual festival.

Your gathering will be an important one. The circumstances under which you meet will reflect themselves in the thoughts that will be cherished and in the wise and earnest words that will be spoken. The times are themselves eloquent, and man cannot be dumb. Your annual dinner synchronizes so closely with events that mark an epoch in our municipal history that it must be that the occasion will be an influence operating determinatively upon the future, and helping to set the pace of men's opinions and actions in the times to come.

However specific may be the purpose of your organization as a Chamber, yet it has been part of its history to feel its own life intimately intertwined with all that makes for the weal and dignity of our municipality. Nor can it be forgotten, just at this juncture, that the condition of enfranchisement which we are just now enjoying is due more largely than is sometimes appreciated to action which the Chamber has taken, not only in its collective capacity, but in the person of a considerable number of its individual members. It was in response to a demand emanating from the Chamber of Commerce that there was sent from Albany the committee that has made possible the victory of Nov. 6, and it is, in no small degree, to be credited to prominent and influential members of the Chamber that events have been guided and opinions shaped in a way to lead to the position of splendid possibility that, as citizens of an emancipated city, we now occupy.

It is a germane to the genius of the Chamber of Commerce to have it mentioned that the tide of sentiment which has so recently struck and overwhelmed the enemy is one of non-partisan and non-political devotion to the common interests. All industrial and social conditions, all nationalities, men of all religions and political faiths, have combined for the overthrow of municipal misrule, and for the establishment in its stead of a government by men whose characters, capacities, and records commend themselves to the popular intelligence and conscience. That was the keynote of our victory, and that, too, is the keynote in which must be composed the plans and measures devised to make our victory available and fruitful.

A Protest Against Dirty Politics.

The triumph of Nov. 6 was a protest against dirty politics, and now the following up of the results of that victory must continue to be a protest against the interference of small and pettifogging politics.

The town is just now in a situation to plant deep for itself the foundations of a generation of honorable and dignified municipal life; and it is our duty, as men who are responsible both for the present and the future, to watch day times and lie awake nights in jealous exclusion from that foundation of any element that may work contractingly and dwarfingly upon the superstructure that may be raised upon it. New-York City is to-day in the hands of men of all parties agreed to exclude politics from the concerted campaign against Tammany Hall, and any tricky manipulator or political expert of whatever complexion who undertakes, at this date, to train victory upon political lines, to limit it by political ambitions, and to prostitute it to political ends, is an execrable traitor to our municipal interests, and ought to receive from us all, regardless of distinctions of faith and party, the contempt always due to an attempt to emasculate great opportunities by fingering them meanly and pettifoggingly.

If I speak upon this matter with feeling and emphasis it is because the experience of the last three years has taught me that semi-reputable chicanery is a great deal more dangerous than overt depravity, and that a decent man who thinks in a small orbit is capable of vastly more mischief than a man who tracks over the whole horizon with marks of ingenious rascality.

New-York City has now its destiny in its own hands. God and the right have made her superbly victorious. It remains now to avail of victory in the same broad and thorough spirit of uncompromise in which the victory was won. Half measures and half men are an insult to the occasion. I address these sentiments to a body of earnest men, who, I know, will echo them. The triumph which has been obtained has been obtained in part at the inspiration of the years that still lie forward of us. A wisdom wiser than that of man has guided our city, and a strength stronger than that of man has been its empowerment. It is harder to use victory than it is to win it; but history is making; the best energies of the best men are enlisted, and faith in God, in ourselves, and in one another, may safely be trusted to complete the work so auspiciously begun.

Dr. Storrs on Women in Politics.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs spoke after Mr. Smith. As he was introduced he was greeted with applause, for which, in the beginning of his speech, he thanked the assemblage. He was in fine humor, and his speech sparkled from beginning to end. As had the speakers who had preceded him, he also devoted some time to a discussion of municipal affairs in New-York City. He also spoke of the proposed consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn.

"Brooklyn does not leap into your arms with the enthusiasm which you expected, because she utters a sort of faint and hesitating 'Yes,' if it be any yes at all."

Speaking of the influence of women in politics, Dr. Storrs said:

"Womeu sometimes criticise that which they recognize as already accomplished, and their criticisms are just almost always, for woman is the conscience of the world, and the heart of the world besides; but now that the inspirational force of woman has got to come into civic contests, I don't care whether it is with the ballot or without. The hand that governs that ballot is to be the hand of woman, whether it is cast by herself or cast by her husband. Her work will be the noblest she ever has been called to in the world when she gives her power to the education, moral, social, mental, and political, of a great municipality like this, a city with millions of people in it." [Applause.]

Warm Greeting to Mr. Strong.

When Dr. Storrs had ended, Mayor-elect Strong was introduced. He was greeted with cheers, and some dignified but enthusiastic member of the Chamber called out "He's all right."

Mr. Strong did not announce any specific policies which he proposes to follow, but he again proclaimed that he had been the candidate for Mayor on a non-partisan platform, and he called on the business men present to join him in the work of maintaining the City Government on that basis. Mr. Strong said:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, to follow such a distinguished orator as the Rev. Dr. Storrs. He has entertained you with a feast of reason that will do away with any oratories that I can give you, and I propose simply to have a little plain talk with my friends. [Cries of "Good!"] When I received your invitation to be a guest of the Chamber of Commerce I thought it was a little fresh on the part of the Chamber inviting me, as I had already subscribed for two plates to this dinner. [Laughter.] I wished to do honor to a friend of mine who was a stranger within our gates, and I thought I would like to have him honor me with his presence this evening, and first I thought I would decline. Then it occurred to me that the Chamber of Commerce was the real cause of the great reform movement started in the City of New-York.

I believe that the money raised by the members of the Chamber of Commerce to pay the expenses of the Lexow committee is the cause of the great outpouring sentiment of the City of New-York that was determined to establish, if possible, on the 1st of January a municipal government on sound principles. [Applause.] Consequently, I made up my mind that I would accept this distinguished honor, although a private citizen. I have always regarded myself—for I believe I have been a member of the Chamber about a quarter of a century—I have always regarded an invitation by this Chamber to any gentleman in the world to accept their hospitality and be their guest as a red-letter invitation beyond all the banquets that are given in the City of New-York, and I think so still. I believe I am still a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Now, gentlemen, the Lexow committee developed a character in its work here in the City of New-York that was only exceeded by the character developed in Ulysses S. Grant during our late war, and the gentleman whose character was developed so nobly, whose reputation is so great that it cannot be taken away, and which will shine with increasing splendor as years roll on, is John W. Goff. In this campaign

Flint's Fine Furniture.

"Picking up" under our roof. Did you ever try it? It is the most satisfactory way to get curious pieces of furniture.

Our Italy, France, Germany, England, are all within easy elevator-reach of each other. They are not small, either; all the furniture styles are those that you could find in a hunt through Europe.

And the furniture is acclimated. As sure to last as European findings are sure not to last in American houses.

Prices the lowest when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Compromise with Japan!!

May be all well enough. But! Nobody EXCEPT A LUNATIC would think of Compromising with a dangerous COUGH or COLD. The only thing to do—is to rout it—horse—foot and dragoons—with a bottle of

Riker's Expectorant,

the ONLY REMEDY that Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs is REALLY AFRAID OF.

Try a bottle—at 60 cts., and get YOUR MONEY BACK—if it don't cure. Of your Druggist—or—at

RIKER'S,

6th AV., COR. 22d ST.

that closed two weeks ago I was more anxious about the election of Mr. Goff than any other gentleman on the ticket, because I believed that he deserved just the position that the people of New-York voted to put him into. I do not think any other member of that committee deserves anything, because I believe if they had had a man at the head of the ticket, whether his name had been Jones or Smith, the victory would have been exactly the same.

A Victory for Good Government.

It was a victory of good government, a victory for the people. Two weeks ago to-day that election closed, and since that time I have had a great many gentlemen call on me, making suggestions to me of just how that office should be run. I do not think any one called upon me who did not know more about it than I did. I want to say to you, gentlemen, and take you into my confidence, because we are all members of the Chamber of Commerce, and talk to you just as if we were sitting down there in the Chamber of Commerce. But down there the number is generally composed of twenty-five or thirty, instead of the number that we see here.

A gentleman called to see me the other day, and he said: "Strong, I want to talk to you about one of our departments in the City of New-York." And he went on to tell me about the corruption in that department, and when he had got through, I said: "I am delighted that you have entertained me so beautifully, and I have thought in my deliberations upon that subject in regard to the Commissioners you have mentioned that nobody would suit me just as well as yourself. I am going to appoint you to that position." The gentleman replied:

"My dear Sir, I cannot take that position. I am going to take my family to Europe very soon. I shall be gone eight or nine months, and it would be impossible; you must find somebody else. I am not the man."

In about two days another gentleman came in. I think I have seen that gentleman's face here this evening. In talking with me about another department, he went into the details of that department, and when he had finished I said to him: "I was thinking over that department last night, and I made up my mind that you would be exactly the man to fill that position."

"No," he said; "I am not able to take that position."

I said: "You must take that place."

He said: "Colonel, I cannot do that. I am going to Alaska next March, and am going from Alaska to Japan and China."

I said: "They are having a little war over there, and perhaps you had better stay here until next year."

He said: "No; I cannot do so."

Now, gentlemen, I want to say to you, and to all of your peers in the City of New-York that it is just barely possible the corruption that we have seen for the last five or six years may have arisen from the fact that it was impossible to get just such men as are before me now to take the positions that the Mayors had to give, and unless you, gentlemen, and your peers in the City of New-York—understand, I do not mean to say the Chamber of Commerce has all the talent in the City of New-York—unless you, gentlemen, and gentlemen of your kind, will accept positions and take charge of the departments in the City of New-York for the Mayor whom you have elected, and help him to redeem this city, this city cannot be redeemed.

The Street-Cleaning Department.

The Street-Cleaning Department seems to be a favorite place. I have had eight or ten persons call to see me about that. Each one of these gentlemen who talked to me told me how the streets should be cleaned, could be cleaned, and would be cleaned if I would only appoint them to do it at once. Last week I received a letter from a lady on the subject of street cleaning, and I would like the sound and the tone of her letter, just the way it sounded to me, to be heard by you. I replied at once, saying that I would not ask her to call and see me, but I would do myself the honor of visiting her in her own house, and I did so. I found that that lady knew more about street cleaning, and I learned more about the subject of street cleaning in seven or eight minutes than I ever knew before. She told me she knew exactly about the practical workings of cleaning the streets.

I spent an hour with her. [Laughter.] I wnat to say to you, gentlemen, that I believe the streets of New-York could be cleaned by a woman at the head of the Street-Cleaning Department of this city. I don't know that it would be a popular appointment. I do know one thing, that all of us are indebted to our wives and our mothers for clean homes. [Applause.] And I don't know any class of people who would be as likely to clean our streets thoroughly and for less money than a woman at the head of the Street-Cleaning Department. This woman is a member of the "Four Hundred"; she is in the inside circle, and I think I would be backed up by the entire "Four Hundred,' and I don't know but by the "One Hundred and Fifty."

Now, gentlemen, I have nothing more to say particularly, except to say that if all of you want good government in the City of New-York and want the affairs of this city administered on just the principles that you have all so thoroughly talked of in the last six weeks, I want you gentlemen to come into my confidence, and any man that I select from this table right here or any other part of the city of New-York I want him to make the same sacrifice for the City of New-York that the Mayor has made. [Applause.] Thanking you, gentlemen, and all of you for your kind attention, and hoping that I will have the pleasure of seeing all of you after the 1st of January, and I want to tell you a little anecdote about that.

When the Chairman of the committee of this banquet talked with me the other evening he said: "Now, Strong, we have given you from ten minutes to an hour to talk to the Chamber of Commerce. You won't make a speech, but you will talk with them." I looked at him a few minutes, and I thought of the old dominie who used, when I was a boy, to come around and preach to us, and at one time preached two hours and a half. He came there one time when we had a terrible flood. He always divided his discourse into six parts, and commenced with "firstly," and that day when he commenced the first part and took about fifteen or twenty minutes, an old deacon, who sat back in the church said: "Mr. Dominie," after he had finished his first part, "we have got a terrible flood outside, and we want to save our stock and our fences, and I think you ought to reserve the other five until two weeks from to-day." The old dominie said: "God bless you, my brethren; you will be able to save all your stock and fences in time;" and that is about the way I feel. I have taken the five minutes now, and the other fifty-five minutes you will hear from me after the 1st of January. [Great applause.]

Murat Halstead spoke for "Our New Country." Gen. Nelson A. Miles had his introduction to New-York merchants in a graceful response to "The Army," and Rear Admiral Erben pleaded that the navy be sent abroad as a standing consort to the merchant marine. The kindly disposition of the company, shown toward each of these speakers, was displayed in a burst of hearty and long-continued applause.

Controller Eckels on Finances.

President Orr then announced the last toast of the evening, "The National Finances," and the youthful Controller of the Currency, James H. Eckels, rose from among the elders to respond to it. He said:

"I regret, as I am confident the members of this Chamber do, that the Secretary of the Treasury is not present on this occasion to discuss governmental finances. Engrossed with public duties, confronted by a situation unique in the history of American finances, he is undertaking to avow something that will rid him of the embarrassments which have been his since entering upon the discharge of his official duties, and shall free his successors from kindred difficulties. I bespeak his sentiments as I give expression to my own in wishing for this association of representative business men of this great city a career in the future that shall be as long continued and as conductive and promotive of the public good as has been its achievements in the past.

"Governmental finances is a subject so wide in its scope, so important in its bearings, so closely in touch with the interests of every citizen of the Republic, whether he be a capitalist or a manufacturer, a merchant or a laborer, that whatever affects it it worthy of the consideration and the best endeavors of every citizen.

It has been stated by the President of this Chamber, and found echo in the eloquent statement of the distinguished divine who addressed you, that the great interests which affect municipal governments and trench upon the rights of every citizen in their personal or in their property character ought to be separate and apart from the things which went in to make up party politics. With equal emphasis would I say that all things that affect finances, which enter into and make up the legislation which touches the financial affairs of this Government, which control its officers and place upon them the discharge of certain duties and grave responsibilities, ought to be in every sense separate and apart from party politics, political advantage, or whatever else than that which is based upon pure and sound business principle. (Applause.)

It is patent to any one who studies into the condition of the financial affairs of this Government, and undertakes to familiarize himself with the duties placed upon the first financial officer of the Government, that of all the officers charged with a grave responsibility, naving within his keeping the interests of a great people, he stands under the law by its mandate charged with these responsibilities, and yet denied by the very law which gives them the power to exercise them in such a way as to either benefit the people or to be conducive to the business interests of this country; he, of all the officers of the Government, is denied the right, vested in business men sitting before me, vested in the financial officer of every other Government except this, with the power by enactment of law, to do at the right time and under favorable circumstances that which can be best conducive to the public good.

Important Part of the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department at Washington is made to play an important part in the business affairs of this country. Yet the Secretary of the Treasury is stripped of the power which should be his, except as it is given to him under a law designed for a very different purpose. Now, how will that be remedied? How will the people of the United States so act and so voice their sentiment that the lawmaking powers shall fully appreciate the fact that the business interests of this country, in so far as they are affected by the acts of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, shall be productive of the highest good?

The force which controls the lawmaking power is the force of public opinion. It is the only coercive force that ought to be tolerated in a free republic; and if, as has been done upon occasions in bringing about municipal reform, the lawmaking power of the United States is made to feel that when it deals with financial subjects party politics shall have no consideration, the distribution of public patronage shall not enter as a factor, then will you see, as was seen when the people desired the repeal of the Sherman silver law, statutes placed upon the statute books which will aid instead of hinder the business interests of the country. [Applause.]

It is hoped that something may be done upon the great subject of the currency which will be conducive through proper banking laws to the best interests of this country But the evil from which the country suffers is not so much its defective banking laws as it is that upon the statute books of the United States is a law that compels the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain a gold reserve to meet the issues of the Government, which never are presented for final redemption; and through the operation of that law an uncertainty is created in business affairs which is harmful at home and which continually produces distrust abroad. When the Secretary of the Treasury is clothed with a power adequate to the demands which are made upon him, then each man who is a member of this Chamber and who contributes to the great volume of trade will not feel that the first thing incumbent upon him as he rises from his bed, in order to ascertain the business condition of the country, is whether $1,000 in gold has come into the country or $1,000 in gold has gone out of the country.

You may remedy your banking laws and you simply make more convenient your domestic trade

But until the law-making power remedies the source of the evil they can contribute nothing toward eradicating the greatest evil from which the business interests of this country have ever suffered. If that can be accomplished, then the business of this country will be as it ought to be, the greatest in volume, the most steady in its characteristics, and the most remunerative to those engaged in it. If you do not do that, if there is placed upon the statute book another piece of experimental financial legislation based upon any principle other than a sound financial principle having as a basis for its enactment, each and every part of which is thorough soundness, the same conditions which have confronted us throughout the last six months will continue with us and against us, producing a lessening of the energies of our people, a decrease in their actual interests, and a lessening in their ability to meet and withstand these conditions.

There were calls for Gen. Horace Porter, the formal toasts having ended. Failing to waive them aside, Gen. Porter said:

I have spoken against brass bands and high winds, but no man can speak against 12 o'clock at night. [Laughter.] Being the Chairman of the Dinner Committee that assisted in preparing this feast, my native modesty would forbid my appearing on the list of speakers, and you know when a man is out hiring roosters he don't propose to do his own crowing, [laughter,] and I would rather now depart with you and say good night.

President Cleveland Sends Regrets.

Letters were read from President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, and many others, expressing regret at their inability to be present. Mr. Cleveland wrote:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1894.

To the Committee of Arrangements, Chamber of Commerce, State of New-York:

Gentlemen: I desire to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the one hundred and twenty-sixth annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, to be given on the 20th of November.

It would give me great pleasure to accept this courteous invitation if it were possible for me to do so; but the demands upon my time are such that I fell obliged to decline. I am none the less indebted, however, for the thoughtfulness and regard of which this favor is an evidence. Very truly yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Vice President Stevenson's letter was as follows from Bloomington, Ill.:

Your invitation to be present at the one hundred and twenty-sixth annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, on the evening of Nov. 20, reached me several days ago.

I have delayed answering, hoping it might be possible for me to be present on that occasion, but I now find I will be obliged to decline. A pressing business engagement prevents my acceptance.

Secretary Carlisle, who had, on Oct. 24, accepted the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, sent the following from Washington:

My official duties will require my constant presence here until after the meeting of Congress, and it is, therefore, impossible for me to attend the banquet.

Gen. J. M. Schofield wrote as follows to Gen. Horace Porter from the headquarters of the army:

I regret very much that temporary illness will prevent me from attending the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday. That association is one of very great national importance. It is capable of wielding a mighty influence for good, not only to New-York, but to the entire country, and its situation enables its members to most clearly appreciate the demands of patriotism and enlightened self-interest.

The political action of citizens or associations of citizens, in ordinary times of peace, is determined by their visible, present interests. Those interests, which are more or less remote or contingent, receive little consideration from them or from their Representatives in Congress. Only a small fraction of the people of this country are so circumstanced as to have before them at all times the vital necessity of adequate security for trade and commerce. War brings out patriotic sentiment everywhere, but in peace the great mass of citizens have little time to think of anything but their own local and present interests. Men who are engaged in foreign and inter-State commerce are constantly impressed with the necessity of adequate protection by the National Government. They alone can be relied upon to impress upon the representatives of the people the patriotic duty of providing in advance such naval and military forces as may be necessary to secure the business of the country against disastrous interruption.

Chambers of Commerce and kindred associations throughout the country, especially the great Chamber of the State of New-

WHY ACCEPT AN IMITATION WHEN YOU CAN GET THE GENUINE BROMO CAFFEINE ? AT THE SAME PRICE INFRINGING BROMOS ARE SOLD

CURES ALL HEADACHES

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CENTS.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination (Two-Party) Line, $80.00
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ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

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York, wield the moral forces which must be relied upon to control the national policy in this regard.

Other letters were from Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, Secretary Gresham, Senator Sherman of Ohio, Speaker Crisp, and the Rev. Dr. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester Cathedral, England.

The dinner was one of the notable ones of the Chamber, because of the turn toward municipal affairs which the speeches took. The feast itself was elaborate. The design for the menu card was full of symbolisms.

The chief and lower part of the device was a pleasing and artistic group, composed of the head of Mercury, the God of Commerce, with suggestions, the thyrsus and caduceus, the winged wheel introduced in a bold and positive manner suggestive of rapid transit, on the one side being a shield bearing the arms of the State of New-York, and on the other the seal of the Chamber. Here, also, were the punch bowl, the boar's head, and dishes of fruit. Issuing from this were brancnes of ivy, suggestive of good cheer and fellowship, each leaf bearing the name of one of the twenty-seven Presidents of the Chamber, dating from the year 1768 to the present time. All this encircled the inscription, which read: "One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Annual Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 20, 1894."

It was about 7:30 o'clock when the guests sat down to the dinner. The speaking began two hours later. It was about midnight when the guests departed.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Alexander Shiras.

The Rev. Alexander Shiras, a retired Episcopal clergyman and a cousin of Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court, and of the late Gen. Shiras of the regular army, died yesterday at Clifton, Penn., after a long illness.

He was born at Mount Holly, Burlington County, N. J., in 1813, and was graduated from the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va. He served as rector at Berryville, Va.; at Georgetown, D. C.; at Pelham, N. Y.; at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and at King George Court House, Va., which charge he relinquished at the breaking out of the civil war.

He was appointed by the President Chaplain at Satterly Hospital, at Philadelphia, during the war. He married Frances Adams Butler, daugnter of the late Steuben Butler of Wilkesbarre, Penn. After the war he held a position in the Bureau of Education at Washington for some twenty years.

Paul Conrad.

Paul Conrad, President of the old Louisiana Lottery and the head of the concern since it left that State, died in New-Orleans yesterday.

Mr. Conrad was elected President of the lottery in the early part of 1891, to succeed Dr. M. A. Dauphin. He had practically managed the affairs of this great swindle for the previous six years. He had been an attaché of the company in various capacities since 1870.

Born in 1840, he entered the Confederate Army soon after attaining to manhood, and his record as a soldier was good. He served to the end of the war. He was a member of Capt. Henry St. Paul's Chasseurs à Pied, a part of the Army of Northern Virginia, and was one of the few survivovs of that command.

George B. Walter.

George B. Walter, an old resident of Long Island City, died at his home, 295 Jamaica Avenue, in that city, Monday morning, after a short illness. Mr. Walter was for many years in business in Wall Street. He was one of the promoters of the old National Telegraph Company, and for a time its Treasurer. During the war he was interested with Gen. Castle in the construction of railroads.

Mr. Walter came to New-York from Syracuse. While a resident of that place he was Treasurer of Onondaga County. He was seventy-six years old, and leaves a wife and two sons.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Archibald Maclean died Monday ev

SAVED WHILE SINKING

Seven Sailors Wrecked in an Atlantic Storm Centre.

HELPLESS, HOPELESS, TWENTY DAYS

Brig Victoria Hove on Her Beam Ends by One Storm and Righted, a Wreck, by One From the Opposite Direction.

Seven shipwrecked mariners reached this port yesterday on board a rescuing craft and told an exciting yarn about their vessel having been hove on her beam ends by an easterly blast and righted again by an outfly from the west.

Then there was a race before the gale, the springing of a leak, the loss of masts, a cutting of a rocket through the gale, a rescue, and the rest of it.

The rescued are Capt. John Simmons and six of the crew of the Nova Scotian brig Victoria. They were picked up by the bark Robert S. Bosnard, which brought them to this port.

The story they have to tell slightly varies the usual record of marine casualties. Gales have frequently forced the lee bulwarks of a struggling craft under water, but it is not often that these are aided to an even keel by a storm from an opposite direction.

According to the men the Victoria sailed from Lunenburg, N. S., Oct. 6, bound for Porto Rico, and laden with fish and lumber. Heavy weather was encountered from the first. Then came a strong gale from the eastward, which culminated on the night of Oct. 16 into a furious hurricane. The vessel was thrown on her beam ends by its weight, and, as she showed no disposition to right herself, the order to cut away the masts was given. The crew of the drowning fabric hacked at the rigging until the masts went overboard, but the loss of her spars did not right the hulk.

Over the wallowing wreck the seas burst in torrents and the men crouching on the sloping deck had all they could do to prevent being washed overboard.

Suddenly the gale weakened, and then fell to a dead calm. The dreaded storm centre had been reached and within that space, the men say, was the wildest ocean scene they ever looked upon. The driving smother of foam had gone with the distracting noise of the hurricane, and the hulk rose sullenly to the mighty heavings which accompany an Atlantic gale.

There were a few minutes of windless swinging over misshapen hills, and then a sharp outfly of rain splashed through the gloom and into the faces of the men, followed by a raving cyclone from the westward. The force of the wind, the men say, literally pried the careened hulk to an even keel. A bit of tattered canvas which was still attached to her headgear swept her bow around and brought her stern to the blast.

In that position, the men say, the wreck ran before the storm, or rather drifted, for a dismasted vessel cannot run very well before anything. The well was sounded and the alarming discovery made that the hold was half full of water. The pumps were manned, but their dreary clank only added another tone to the air of shipwreck, and made no headway against the inrushing flood of water.

An attempt to rig jury masts and to navigate the craft to St. Thomas was made, but winds were not favorable, and the men abandoned all hope save that of being picked up by some passing vessel.

The hurricane that had brought disaster subsided, and was succeeded by other storms. Baffled by the elements, half starved and weary, the crew had about concluded that they had undertaken their last voyage when the lights of a vessel were sighted. That was on the night of Nov. 5, twenty days after their vessel had been rendered helpless.

A rocket was sent up as a signal of distress, and an hour later the Bosnard was lying by. The rescue was effected, and then, upon the advice of Capt. Andrews of the rescuing craft, the abandoned wreck was set on fire.

The Victoria was of 143 tons burden and was owned by Swicker & Co. of Lunenburg, N. S. Capt. Simmons did not know whether the craft was insured.

THE NAVAL SMALL-ARMS BOARD

Tests with the Luger and Durst Guns Made at Newport Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 20.—The Naval Small-Arms Board continued its work with the Luger gun this morning. The disassembly and assembly test was the first in order. The expert performed the two acts in 1.28 minutes and 2.48⅕ minutes. The non-expert required 2 minutes 59 seconds and 3 minutes 51 seconds for like work. Next came the dust test, which was a surprise to the inventor, who had never seen a similar test in Europe. Under this test the piece worked very freely. The piece was then cleaned and soaked in salammoniac solution, and will be allowed to rust until Thursday noon. Then twenty shots will be fired from it.

Following this the Durst, the Californian piece, went on trial with defective ammunition, a fact that was learned when too late to procure other. The general-action test was gone through, and the durability test, calling for the firing of 500 rounds, came next. The ammunition gave much trouble, as the shells frequently split, and the bolt action worked hard in consequence.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT I. O. O. F. IN TRENTON

Jersey Odd Fellows Elect Officers and Hear Reports.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—The annual meeting of the Grand Encampment Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New-Jersey was held here to-day. The reports showed that the organization was prosperous. The following officers were elected:

Grand Patriarch—James McMahon of Irvington; Grand High Priest—Albert Bunn of German Valley; Grand Senior Warden—George Dompierre of Jersey City; Grand Scribe—Lewis Parker of Trenton; Grand Treasurer—William H. Courter of Jamesburg; Grand Junior Warden—Philip Heckendorn of Newark; Grand Representative—George N. Nutt of Trenton; Grand Marshal—G. A. Mann of Dover; Grand Inside Sentinel—Charles T. Hunt of Newark; Grand Outside Sentinel—Joseph B. Best of Woodbury.

WHAT THE CINCINNATI STRUCK

Supposed to be a Wreck the Rhode Island Ran Against Nine Years Ago.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20.—Old steamboat men here express the belief that the cruiser Cincinnati, when she hit some submerged obstacle in the Sound off Execution Rock last week, ran upon the wreck which the steamer Rhode Island struck nine or ten years ago, when Capt. Jesse Mott was in command of the boat. The Rhode Island was then considerably injured.

As a result of that accident, the Government marked the spot with a spar buoy placed outside the regular mark, and it was known for years as "Rhode Island Buoy." It is supposed the buoy has now drifted away or that it has been removed from the position in which it was originally placed, leaving the sunken hull unmarked.

NAVAL CADETS' CRUEL SPORT.

Seven Cats Tied Together and Dangled from a Rope—Strict Orders Against Hazing Promulgated.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 20.—The military serenity of the new quarters at the Naval Academy, occupied by the first, third, and fourth classes of cadets, was disturbed last night by an element unknown to naval regulations.

There appeared on the first floor of the quarters, between 10 and 11 o'clock, when the cadets ought all to have been in bed, a wriggling mass of entangled cats. Seven animals, fastened tail to head, were scratching, fighting, caterwauling, and dangling from the end of a rope let down the stairway from the fourth floor. The astounded orderly hastened to the rescue of the cats and to the restoration of military order. He cut the rope and released the captives, while the mischievous mice who did it crept softly to their holes.

Superintendent Cooper of the Naval Academy has issued an order, posted to-night on the bulletin board of the new quarters, warning the cadets that the orders of the Secretary, the regulations of the navy, and the acts of Congress forbidding hazing are not dead letters, but are still in force. The order comes in good season, as this is the period, from Oct. 1 to Christmas, when the main part of the hazing of the year is done at the academy, and for it almost every year several cadets who had promising careers before them have been expelled from the navy.

FROM REFORM TO FREE TRADE

THE NEW-ENGLAND LEAGUE URGED TO CHANGE ITS NAME.

President Lamb, William Lloyd Garrison, and Harvey N. Shepard Favor Stronger Principles.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The first meeting and banquet of the season of the New-England Tariff Reform League was held this evening at the Copley Square Hotel. The object of the dinner was to consider the adoption of amendments to the constitution, changing the name of the organization to the New-England Free Trade League, and so revising the articles as to make the following statement of the league's object:

"The object of the league shall be to free our trade, our industries, and our people from all tariff taxes except those imposed for revenue only.

"Its method shall be to enlist the conscience," intelligence, and patriotism of New-England against the system called protection, which, at the dictation of organized wealth, taxes the whole American people for the benefit of the few."

President Henry W. Lamb, in opening the meeting, spoke generally of what the policy of the league should be.

"The election," he said, "made it certain that for some years the present Tariff bill will not and cannot be reformed. Instead of being a misfortune, this will prove a source of strength. It removes all doubt.

"Our policy now must not be cautious, but conservative. Let us hold fast that which is good in the recent Tariff act and intrench ourselves that we may keep that we have gained. The man who reads our proposed constitution will find there no declaration for immediate free trade or for immediate action of any kind. The amendment does not define radical free trade. It aims to abolish a wrong, not to renounce a means of revenue.

"It is, however, the definition that fair usage and long usage have given to the policy known as free trade the world over. Pass this declaration, and hereafter when tariff reformers are called free traders, let them stand by it and face the enemy."

William Lloyd Garrison, in his address, heartily favored the amendments.

"Personally," he said, "I could have wished that we were advanced enough to adopt the first amendment proposed without deeming it necessary to add the second, for I feel sure that, as we are near our goal, a truer and wider definition of free trade will obtain, and that indirect taxes for revenue will find no economic support when protection dies.

"To-day, however, the sentiment of our league has not reached that point, and the second amendment justly represents the limit to which the majority of our members are willing to commit themselves.

"The proposed change will help to liberate us from party shackles, to which we have been too much subjected. Our very policy has been dictated often in the interest of a party, and we have been implored to abate out protest against the protective evil for fear that it might impair the chances of some aspirant for Congress or scare some timid Representative from voting our way.

"We have recently had an object lesson to show us what compromise and timidity accomplish. The Democratic Party was elected on a plank exactly tallying with the second amendment we offer to-night. The majority of the voters of the country approved it. Had the Administration attempted to carry it out to the letter, the party might have been in exile, as it is today, but it would have had the comforting companionship of self-respect and the assurance of ultimate success in the near future.

"We are not a political party; we are not in search of offices; we not not dismayed when majorities go against us. We know that our feet stand upon an eternal principle, and are sure that in the long run principles never fail to vindicate themselves. We hitch our wagon to a star. Our sole function is to educate the minds of men and to change mistaken convictions."

"Our opponents," said Harvey N. Shepard, "are, naturally enough, enthusiastic over the late election, and, in their exuberance, claim that the principles of protection are established forever, that the people have pronounced in their favor, and that we shall hear no more of revenue tariffs.

"It is, then, especially fitting at this time that this league, which began the missionary work, even before the Reform Club of New-York, should now state its position in unmistakable terms. It no longer is a question of the reduction of taxes so as to prevent a surplus, but rather that the great taxing power of the National Government shall not be used to foster and support odious monopolies and trusts.

"Our trade and our industries should be as free as are our politics and our religion. Another, and the best, gain in the proposed change is that we are placed distinctly and unequivocally upon a moral basis. It is by an appeal not only to the intelligence, but also to the conscience, of the American people that we shall overthrow this system of protection."

Alleged Arson in Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 20.—Adolph Hyman was arrested and held for trial today on a charge of arson. Hyman owns a cigar store at 222 Main Avenue. Last night a hole was cut in the plaster in a dark closet and oil-soaked paper and rags were stuffed between the beams and set on fire. Suspicion fell on Hyman, who was insured for $1,000. His stock, consisting of cigars and tobacco, was worth only about $250.

CARPETS, RUGS, AND FURNITURE.
Lowest Prices Ever Offered,
AT COWPERTHWAIT'S
New Store,
104 West 14th St., Near 6th Av.

NEW BRAZIL STEAMSHIP

Afghan Prince's Maiden Trip Celebrated by Her Owners.

LUNCHEON ON BOARD TO FRIENDS

The Company's Policy Explained by Mr. Seager—Will Fight to the End the Opposition of Rivals.

The agents of the Prince Line of steamships flung their banners to the wind yesterday, and announced that they were ready to meet all comers as competitors for the freight and passenger traffic between this country and Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

An excellent luncheon, served in the saloon of the steamship Afghan Prince, was made the occasion of the announcement. The Afghan Prince is the latest addition to a fleet of fifty-one vessels, which are now afloat and in service. The ship arrived here a few days ago on her maiden trip. For the purpose of exhibiting the fine craft, John C. Seager, representing James Knott, the owner of the line, issued invitations to a number of people who are interested in South American trade. The ship, which was moored to the East Central Pier, Atlantic Docks, had her best bunting out for the occasion.

After making a tour of the big steamship and glancing downward into the spacious holds, the visitors were ready to believe the assertion made by the agents that the carrying capacity of the Afghan Prince is about double that of any vessel ever loaded in this port for Brazil.

The guests were also told that the Prince Line has never lost a vessel, and that of late years the company has decided to insure its own tonnage. As a result of that step, the Afghan Prince was built entirely from a portion of the insurance savings. The ship has a cargo capacity for 4,750 tons of freight, and accommodation for sixty-eight saloon passengers. Her triple-expansion engines give her a sustained sea speed of 13 knots per hour.

Luncheon was served in the saloon after the inspection had been completed. When toasts were in order, one was proposed to the Prince Line, and its agent, Mr. J. C. Seager. In responding to it, Mr. Seager said:

To many of you gentlemen the Prince Line has possibly not been known, until recently, and even then looked upon as a line of ordinary tramp steamships. It is, in fact, hardly one year since the present Brazil and River Platte service was established.

As agent I am pleased to say that among other qualities, Mr. Knott is a good fighter, having the tenacity of an English bulldog, a quality much required when starting new enterprises such as new steamship lines in competition with others previously established and running to the same ports. These try to crush the new-comer by buying shippers' good will, by giving or promising them rebates, thus throwing dust in shippers' eyes, for the latter have to pay. Even these conditions, which were established by our competitors to prevent the Prince Line from getting a foothold on South American markets, has not discouraged Mr. Knott, but, on the contrary, I am pleased to say that the line has doubled its sailings to these ports, as well as to Jamaica, Colombia, and the Mosquito Coast.

Many things complimentary to the line and to Mr. Seager were said by the other speakers. Among those present were J. S. T. Stranahan, R. W. Grout, editor of The Exporters and Importers' Journal; F. E. Hadley, Robert Herbert, A. J. Toomey, Capt. Chambers of the Sardinian Prince, Capt. Dunbar of the Egyptian Prince, Capt. Jameson of the Imperial Prince, and who is the pioneer Captain of the line; C. H. Pierson, the freight manager of the company; Capt. Herbert B. Saunders, the Superintendent of the line; Gerald De Marcedo, Odio de Barrios, Andrew Lindsay, W. C. Verfenstein, Mr. Yeager, representing the Hoffa-Geager Milling Company; D. Macwalty, Charles Timson, T. C. Pollock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, W. James of the New-York Central, E. T. Hopkins of the West Shore, E. Foley of the Erie, C. H. Kinkel, Gustav Kayser, D. J. Donovan, Alexander Murphy, Claus Wessels, Charles Torres, F. R. Crossman, W. H. Crossman, Jr., George H. Jewell, Samuel Hopkins, Samuel Hathaway, and Joseph Harrison.

The ship is scheduled to sail for Pernambuco to-morrow. She will take out a full cargo and a number of passengers. The vessel is commanded by Capt Marr.

COAL FOR PACIFIC STEAMERS

The Dependence on British Mines Will Hereafter Be Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Naval Engineers believe that they have found a suitable coal for the marine furnaces of steamers in the Pacific. For a long time ship owners have been seeking an American coal for vessels sailing from Pacific ports, and, until this recent discovery, they have had to depend on the coal fields of Vancouver.

When the Bering Sea fleet was sent north the supply had to be bought of British mines, and a large quantity was taken to the Alaskan station by American vessels, so that the price of the coal and the cost of transportation amounted to $75,000 for one season. The coal hitherto found on the American side had been of little service. The engineers reported that it burned out the furnaces and caused dense black smoke.

These faults do not seem to belong to the coal tried during the latest cruise of a revenue steamer, for an account of the fuel furnished promises a satisfactory American supply. The fields are in the northern part of Washington.

PLEADED GUILTY OF ARSON AND ROBBERY

Henry W. Baldwin's Coachman Says Race Tracks Ruined Him.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 20.—John P. Williams, colored, pleaded guilty before Judge Garretson in the Queens County Court here to-day to charges of arson and robbery in the second degree.

He was employed as coachman for Henry W. Baldwin, manager of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, who maintains a handsome residence in Flushing. Williams was left in charge of the establishment during the absence of the family last Summer.

He stole articles valued at $3,000, and in order to hide his thefts, set fire to the building on the morning of the day the family was expected home. The fire was extinguished when $8,000 damage had been done.

On his arraignment in court, Williams made a long, rambling address, in which he attributed his downfall to race tracks. He was remanded for sentence.

The St. Ann's Church Fair.

The annual sale or fair under the auspices of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church was begun last evening at 7 West Eighteenth Street. It will be continued for the balance of the week. The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the rector, made an address. There was a large attendance. The fair is for the benefit of the mutes.

The tables are presided over by the Daughters of the King, the Boys' Family Circle, and Girls' Family Circle, and Sunday school. Among the ladies who are taking an important part in the sale are Mrs. A. C. Beetmer, Mrs. Gallaudet, Mrs. T. F. Macdonald, Mrs. John C. Orner, Mrs. Grover, and the Misses Gardner, Moore, and Cotheal.

PREPARING HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE

Why President Cleveland Did Not Attend the Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—When anything out of the ordinary routine occurs at the White House, all sorts of rumors are usually set afloat in Washington, and there was no exception to-day when the President failed to drive in town from his country place, and disappointed the Secretaries of the departments, who went to the Executive Mansion at 11 o'clock to attend the regular Tuesday Cabinet meeting. Some time before noon Mrs. Cleveland drove her phaeton up to the White House, and soon after she went up stairs. All the members of the Cabinet present departed for their respective offices. Secretaries Smith and Herbert were away from the city.

When Mr. Thurber was asked to make an authoritative statement about the matter, he said: "There is nothing at all mysterious about it. The President is engrossed in the preparation of his annual message. Last night, when I was out at Woodley with him at work, he told me he probably would not come in to-day, as there was no urgent necessity for a Cabinet meeting and he could not spare any time from his message. I did not notify the Cabinet, because it was not positively decided that there would be no meeting."

Persident Cleveland is exceedingly painstaking about every detail of his public papers. He dictates nothing to a stenographer, but writes every word of his messages, and consequently, as in the present case, when the meeting of Congress is but little more than a fortnight away and all his Secretaries have not finished their reports, which the President reads in typewritten copies before he adopts their suggestions, constant manual labor is required to have the message ready for presentation at the proper time.

President Cleveland expects to see no visitors whatever until the message is out of his hands. He has no idea that he could complete it if he permitted himself to be interrupted. It engages his attention all day and more than half the night, and renders it easier than usual for him to bear the confinement which would otherwise be imperative upon him just at present by reason of a rheumatic foot which has troubled him off and on for years and which has rendered walking nearly an impossibility for several days past.

The rumor that the President had badly sprained his ankle on a pebble yesterday is easily disproved by the fact that he has not been able to walk out of doors for several days.

CANADA IS SOMEWHAT SURPRISED

It Looks Askance at Tupper's Offer of a Regiment to Aid England.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 20.—The announcement in Scotland, by Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner, in London, that the Dominion of Canada was prepared to put the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry at the service of the British Government, owing to the alarming state of affairs in the East, has created considerable surprise here. The general opinion in the past was that Canada had not the power to order any of the militia outside the Dominion. Several times the question has arisen, but Canada has always refused to send a regiment abroad, although the Nile Voyagers, in 1885, was raised here, the men enlisting for that special object.

Gen. Herbert, commandant of the Canadian militia, said to-day that there was nothing to prevent Canada sending a regiment abroad to defend the interests of Britain, providing, of course, that the men were willing to go. The men could not be compelled to go. The financial question, he said, would arise, and in that case what would be done would be to ask the men to receive their pay from Britain, instead of Canada.

It is believed here that the offer was not intended to reach the public ear at the present moment. It was to be used as an election appeal to the ultra-loyalists when the time came.

DANIEL REILLY'S SKULL WAS FRACTURED

An Autopsy Made at the Workhouse Without the Consent of the Coroners.

The body of Daniel Reilly, twenty-five years old, and a native of Point Edward, Canada, was received at the morgue on Monday from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

The case attracted considerable attention, because the autopsy had been performed by Dr. C. E. Bruce of the workhouse staff. While the Coroners did not criticise the liberty taken by Dr. Bruce, they were quite anxious to know why he made the autopsy.

Dr. Weston wrote to the workhouse for particulars, and House Surgeon Babcock replied yesterday that the man had been admitted on Nov. 17, apparently in good health. He showed symptoms of having been on a debauch, however, and was treated accordingly.

He complained Saturday morning of a pain in his head, and in a little while he became violent. He was then placed in a padded cell, where he remained until he died.

The autopsy revealed the fact that his skull was fractured. Dr. Babcock was of the impression that the injury was not sustained after Reilly's admission to the workhouse.

The statement did not set forth why Reilly had been committed, or who had committed him.

MISS STEVENSON VERY ILL

The Vice President's Daughter Suffering from Pneumonia.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 20.—Miss Mary L. Stevenson, daughter of Vice President Stevenson, contracted pneumonia during a visit to the New-England coast last Summer and has never fully recovered therefrom.

She came here very ill, and her condition is serious, if not critical. One of Miss Stevenson's sisters arrived here Monday, and another is expected to-day, having been summoned by telegraph. The Vice President is here with his wife, and everything possible is being done for the suffering invalid.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

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stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*

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COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP

For years exclusively used by the best families.

AN OLD LETTER OF WASHINGTON'S

Valuable Historical Document Found While Searching for a Will.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In searching for a missing will in the former residence of Mrs. Caroline Easton, in this city, the Register of Wills yesterday found in an old trunk an autograph letter of Gen. Washington, in excellent condition, and written in that clear hand for which he was noted. It bears the date of Nov. 16, 1791, and concerns the selection of Richard Harrison as Auditor of the Treasury, besides giving an insight into the political methods of the Father of his Country in appointments to office. It is a matter of history that Mr. Harrison received the nomination thirteen days later, and served through successive administrations in that capacity until November, 1836, dying in this city five years later.

The letter, with all its grammatical eccentricities, was as follows:

Dear Sir: The office of Auditor in the Department of the Treasury of the United States has not yet been filled. Reasons (unnecessary to detail at this time) have hitherto prevented.

The inclosed points out what is expected from the officer, and the emolument of the office. If Mr. Richard Harrison, now your son-in-law, which I congratulate you for, inclines to accept it, I will bring him forward for nomination in the Senate.

He must decide without delay, and, if on the side of acceptance, as there are many candidates for the office, and the public business suffers for want of the appointment, let me hear from you or him by return of the post.

My best wishes, in which Mrs. Washington unites, attends you and Mrs. Craik and the rest of your family. I am always your sincere friend and affectionate servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Doct. Craik.

In the old trunk where this letter was found there were several other epistles from distinguished patriots, including one from Lafayette, dated Nov. 5, 1821, apparently intended to persuade the Legislature of Maryland or Virginia to extend aid in some project to Col. Robert H. Harrison. Col. Harrison (who was an ancestor of the deceased lady whose will was being searched for) served Gen. Washington as Secretary, and afterward became Chief Justice of Maryland, but declined the appointment of Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

BLOOMFIELD LADIES' GUILD

Its Annual Fair at the Guild House Forms a Great Social Event.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 20.—A great social event here always is the annual fair of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Episcopal Church, which was opened at the Guild House this afternoon. The decorations are most elaborate and the booths very artistically arranged, and to-night the attendance was very large. The fair will continue to-morrow and Thursday afternoon and evening. Dinner, in which turkey and oysters play the most prominent part, is served in the evening, while salads, tea, and ice cream are served in the afternoon. The Mandolin Club, the men and boys' choir of the church, and an orchestra furnish entertainment. Some novel attraction is to be introduced each day.

The ladies in charge of the various departments are as follows: Supper—Mrs. Newton Smith, Mrs. Richard Schuyler, and Miss Dalrymple; Art—Mrs. Edgar Moss, Mrs. Llewellyn Jones, Mrs. Louis Genin, Mrs. F. T. Camp, and Mrs. F. C. Harris; Candy—Mrs. S. A. Holt and Miss Page; Japanese—Mrs. A. Nichols, Miss Sands, the Misses Van Bonelen, Miss Waring, Miss Ward, the Misses Garrison, and Miss Alice Mathers; Flowers—Miss King, Miss Emily King, Miss Graham, and Miss Hackett; Stationery—Mrs. C. F. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Miss Annette Harrison, and Miss Bliss; Dolls—Mrs. Edwin White, Mrs. John Bailey, and Miss Crawford; Picture Frames—Mrs. Richard Boas and Mrs. Whitbeck; Aprons—Mrs. Alexander Marr, Mrs. Bickler, and Miss Davis; Fishing Pond—Miss Grace Bailey and Miss Lelia Camp.

GOVERNMENT CAN DO NO WRONG

It Infringes a Patent, but the Owner Is Allowed by Law No Remedy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A claim for over $60,000 against the Government of the United States for the use of the Schillinger patent pavement in the Capitol grounds has been finally decided against the claimants in the Supreme Court. The claim has been pending in Congress and the courts for more than ten years, and the work itself was done nearly twenty years ago. The architect of the Capitol laid down a pavement in infringement of Schillinger's patent and without Schillinger's consent. Consequently suit was brought for damages.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Brewer, substantially held that the Government could do no wrong, and that the aggrieved party was without a remedy. Justice Brewer said, in the course of his opinion, which was concurred in by a majority of the court:

"The defendants [the United States] cannot be sued in their courts without their consent, and in granting such consent Congress has an absolute discretion to specify the cases and contingencies in which the liability of the Government is submitted to the courts for judicial determination. Beyond the letter of such consent the courts may not go, no matter how beneficial they may deem, or in fact might be, their possession of a larger jurisdiction over the liabilities of the Government. Under neither of the statutes defining the claims which may be submitted to the Court of Claims for adjudication has the court any jurisdiction of claims against the Government for mere torts; some element of contractual liability must lie at the foundation of every action."

Justices Harlan and Shiras dissented from this view of the matter. They held that the claim was one founded upon the Constitution and within the jurisdiction of the court, and that the Government, possessing and using the benefits of the invention, was bound to compensate the inventor and patentee thereof.

FIRE CAUSED BY A BURSTING STOVE

Damage to the Extent of $5,000 in a Willis Avenue Flat House.

A fire in the five-story brick flat house at 222 Willis Avenue shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon caused damage to the amount of $5,000.

The bursting of a stove in a flat on the fifth floor occupied by Charles Henkle caused the fire. The flames were discovered by Charles Silverman of the firm of Silverman & Levy, which occupies the ground floor of the building.

The tenants escaped from the house uninjured before the engines arrived. It took the firemen half an hour to subdue the flames. The building was owned by Martin Christopher.

The adjoining building, 224, was damaged to the extent of $500. The entire loss is fully covered by insurance.

While on his way to the fire Mounted Policeman Thomas J. Donohue was thrown from his horse and sustained a fracture of the right leg.

Another Game for Pennsylvania.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 20.—The University of Pennsylvania football team defeated the Warren Athletic Club eleven here this afternoon by the score of 26 to 0. The local team played well during the first half, but in the second Pennsylvania scored about as they pleased.

PLYMOUTH IN THE LEAD

Dr. Abbott's Church Starts a Good Government Movement.

TO PURIFY BROOKLYN POLITICS

Edward M. Shepard, Benjamin F. Blair, and the Rev. Dr. Abbott Talk on the "Use and Abuse of Politics."

With Plymouth Church as the starting point, an important movement in furtherance of continued and permanent good government in Brooklyn was inaugurated there last night, which is to spread throughout all parts of that city. It is nonsectarian, and is closely akin to that which has been so successfully projected and carried forward in New-York under the auspices of the Good Government Clubs.

On Brooklyn Heights, the nucleus of the new movement is to be the Young Men's Union of Plymouth Church. Over 200 prominent residents of the Heights, invited without regard to denominational affiliations, met in the lecture room of Plymouth Church and listened to stirring talks on higher politics by Edward M. Shepard, Chairman of the Reform Democratic Organization; Benjamin F. Blair, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the successor of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the pulpit of Plymouth. The subject was, "The Use and Abuse of Politics." Their talks were preliminary to an invitation, eloquently and forcibly extended by the Rev. Dr. Abbott, to join the new movement. Many of those in attendance signified their intention of allying themselves with the union. There are already eighty-five members of the organization, and it is expected to grow rapidly under the new impulses imparted to it.

Each of the speakers contributed arguments from his own standpoint, showing the necessity of a more general and active interest by citizens of all parties in municipal politics.

Mayor Schieren was to have presided, but sent a letter saying he was kept away by illness. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford took his place, and, in introducing Mr. Shepard, paid to him a glowing tribute.

"There is no man from whom I differ more on principles of national politics," said Gen. Woodford, "but I recognize that Brooklyn owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Shepard second to no obligation she owes to any living man. There can be no government of the people without purity of the ballot. Fraud at the ballot box, unchecked, inevitably leads to the 'man on horseback.'"

Mr. Shepard took a broad view of politics, and he argued altogether on the higher plane.

He said that the most extraordinary fact about the American people was their incapacity to compel good government after they had won a victory at the polls.

He pointed out that the Americans did not attach sufficient importance to the art of government, but were too prone to pick a candidate, for Mayor of a great city for instance, not for his peculiar qualifications, but simply because he was a "good, plain, honest man."

In this connection Mr. Shepard spoke of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and his utterances since election.

"I have read in the newspapers," said Mr. Shepard, "some extraordinarily fatuous and exceedingly despairing things of Dr. Parkhurst. He has been quoted as to what he would do if he were Mayor of New-York. Already the people of New-York are beginning to be disappointed in their election.

"Now, it may be that Dr. Parkhurst has a constructive mind, but we have as yet very little evidence that he would make a good Mayor, or competent public officer. The art of political agitation and political leadership may be of more difficulty and dignity than the administration of the affairs of a municipality, but the two things are very different. The administration of a great city is akin to the management of a great business, with the difficulty superadded that every official act must be done in view of the people, and so done as to be supported by public sentiment.

"The thing of first importance in electing a man for Mayor is to know that he has the peculiar qualifications for the place. The mere fact that a man is one of the first citizens, is eloquent, and has high moral character will not do. Such a man in the Mayor's chair may do himself and the community infinite damage by his incompetency to administer municipal affairs."

Mr. Shepard said he thought, as a boy, that brass bands and parades were all there was of politics. "I have since changed my mind," he said. "Senator David B. Hill has taught us that delegates are far more important than brass bands."

There were many questions in politics, Mr. Shepard said, which did not involve moral issues, but concerned themselves with simple problems of expediency, yet nevertheless the one unerring golden rule of public and private political action was, "Is this thing right? Will it benefit the community?"

He referred to the unsightly bridge plaza site in Brooklyn and to the excessive slowness with which the Trustees were increasing the terminal facilities of the structure.

"As we come over the bridge, every day," he said, "and see the unsightly conditions at this end, we cannot fail to form our judgment on this exhibition of municipal ability in making the principal point in our city so unsightly and inconvenient. The question is forced on our minds, 'Can Brooklyn deal with the bridge better than it is now dealt with?'"

Mr. Shepard said he had been greatly astonished, since he became Chairman of the reform Democratic organization, at the number of letters and communications he had received from men who were in politics for their own advantage.

Efficient and reform municipal government, he said, had a very important effect on people for the better, exalting them and bettering their moral condition.

"I have figured out," he said, "that if all the streets of New-York were as good as the best streets of London and other foreign cities, our metropolis would at once gain $200,000,000 in its value."

Major Blair, who is a member of Plymouth Church, argued from the Republican standpoint. He said he felt sure there were not nearly so many selfish politicians in the Republican Party as Mr. Shepard conjectured.

"I am a double-dyed, self-confessed politician," he said, "and I confess I have some knowledge of the abuse of politics.

"Mr. Shepard has given us the Dr. Jekyll side of politics. But I regret to say the majority of the men who have been recognized as the leaders of both parties in Brooklyn have been in politics for their own advantage."

Mr. Blair denounced the citizen who took no further interest in politics than to vote. He explained his own mission in the Republican politics of Brooklyn.

"You ask me what I am in politics for? I'll tell you," he said. "I am seeking to reform the Republican Party from within."

The sentiment, so frankly and earnestly uttered, was loudly applauded.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott closed the discussion with a brief appeal to his hearers to join the new movement.

"You abuse politics," he said, "by voting to put corrupt men in office, by voting a straight party ticket.

"It is sometimes said that the Church has nothing to do with politics. It is not easy to find much in the New Testament about politics. This is because the people to whom Christ preached were in absolute subjection to Rome. It was with them submission or revolution. To have preached revolution would have been wrong. The Old Testament is full of politics, of condemnation of corruption in the State.

"I am glad to be the successor in Plymouth pulpit of the man who did not hesitate to preach a religion that had a bearing on politics. I confess a pride that I am in the same profession as the man across the river who has been preaching for two years about corruption in the New-York City Government. With all respect to the politicians, I think the Christian pulpits have had as much as any other factor to do with the political upheaval.

"They say you can't get into politics without meeting base, selfish men. You will meet such men everywhere, except in a few selected prayer meetings.

"If you are afraid of a hand-to-hand wrestle with the devil, keep out of politics. Don't go into politics unless you are a 'stayer.' I have not so much faith, just now, in the staying qualities of John Y. McKane and Hugh McLaughlin as I have in those of Edward M. Shepard and Benjamin F. Blair."

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EST'D 1807.

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104 to 108 West 14th St., near 6th Ave.

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While we do not attempt to sell the cheap grades of Watches now on the market, we do sell good Watches cheaper than what they are generally offered at.

Silver, $5 to $18.
14 and 18 kt. Gold, $15 to $75.
Complicated watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs, $50 to $300.

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FLEETWOOD PARK, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, GREAT EXHIBITION OF FASTEST TROTTERS AND PACERS IN THE WORLD.
ALIX, the Trotting Queen, 2.03¾.
JOHN R. GENTRY, Champion Pacing Stallion, 2.03¾.
DIRECTLY, Two-Year-Old Champion Pacer, 2.07¾.
FLYING JIB, 1.58½, with Running Mate, will start to beat Two Minutes.
$1,000 Free for All, with Azote, 2.08½, Phoebe Wilkes, 2.08¼, and other fast ones.
$1.00 admission to all parts of the ground.
How to get there—Second Avenue Elevated Railroad to 165th St.; Harlem R. R. to Melrose. Trains as follows: 11:35, 12:52, 1:35, 2:26, 2:40; Sixth Avenue Elevated Road to 155th St.

SEAL LIFE IN DANGER OF EXTINCTION

The Government Trying to Stop Pelagic Sealing for a Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin, as a result of his visit to the seal islands, has recommended that no seals be killed next season, and so informed Gen. Jeffries, the attorney resident of the North American Commercial Company, lessee of the seal islands from the United States, at a conference held to-day at the Treasury Department. A year's rest from slaughter will, it is believed, so increase the seal herd in the Arctic Ocean that seal killing may be resumed in 1896.

In connection with this determination of the United States, this Government, by diplomatic correspondence, has invited all the maritime nations to join in preventing pelagic sealing in Bering Sea, as without this the mere cessation of seal slaughter on the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George would be ineffective. So far Great Britain and Portugal only have forwarded a favorable response, but the belief is entertained that Russia will join with us in the matter, as her sealing interests in Bering Sea are as seriously threatened as our own.

According to the best data obtainable 90,000 seals were taken by pelagic sealers during last season, while the United States limited the catch of seals on the islands by the North American Commercial Company to 16,000. Unless there is, therefore, a concerted movement by all maritime nations to prevent pelagic sealing the utter destruction of the seal herd, even now decimated, will be but the work of a few years. The United States Government, realizing that with the annihilation of seal life in Bering Sea the Alaskan

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah. Matinée.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Later On.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—South Before the War.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—4:00—Dr. Maynard's Lecture.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Wax Works. Gypsy Orchestra.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Coming Woman.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée, 2:00.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Rosedale. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—1492. Kilanyi's Living Pictures.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Broadway-39th St—8:00—William Tell.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

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BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

1 Good Outlook for the Bonds.
Spain's Sad Anarchist.
Jaffray Loses $400,000 by Fire.
Chamber of Commerce Dinner.
Burglars Wreck a Post Office.
Fall of a Big Smokestack.

2 "Prince Ananias" Produced.

3 Crew Saved While Sinking.
New Brazil Steamship.
Plymouth Church for Reform.

5 Battles in the Far East.
John Jay's Memory Honored.

6 Reorganizing Princeton's Eleven.
Liberty's Fine Bowling.
Sale of Ribbon Winners.

7 All Women's Clubs Unite.
Holmes an Old Offender.
At the "House of Suicides."
Wholesale Lumber Men Unite.

8 Funeral of the Rev. Dr. McCosh.
Col. Fellows Comes to Terms.
W. C. T. U. Re-elects Miss Willard.

9 Our Well-Managed Navy.
Power of Police Justices.
Starin Favors Broadway.
Newtown Creek Crimes.
World's Fair Awards.

11 Generally Lower Grain Markets.
Sentence of a Husband Beater.

12 Bears Fear Favorable News.
Will of J. Hood Wright.

13 Death of Rubinstein.
Trying to Coerce Schieren.

14 A Woman Argues Her Case.
The Astor Tramp Rearrested.
Jefferson on Dramatic Art.

15 A Preacher Bunkoed.
Railroad News.
The Real Estate Field.

16 Policemen Refuse to Answer.
Action of the Aldermen.
Trolley Runs into a Fire Truck.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	30	21	3:30 P. M.	35	30
6 A. M.	28	21	6 P. M.	31	35
9 A. M.	29	23	9 P. M.	29	35
12 M.	34	27	12 P. M.	28	36

Average temperature yesterday.....28½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....30½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....38 1-6
—From Hudnut's Record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast," complete, see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1894.

RAPID TRANSIT.

We predicted a short time before the election that if the vote should be favorable to municipal construction of rapid-transit roads the Manhattan Company would be stimulated to efforts to improve its service, which nothing but the prospect of effective competition would induce it to do. It has been making haste to verify the prediction, but the effort shows how little relief is to be expected from that quarter. The transfer of passengers at the Battery will accommodate a few people, but will not relieve the pressure upon either side of the city. The extra trains started down town from One Hundred and Fourth Street in the morning and those started up town from Franklin Street to accommodate the west side shoppers who persist in waiting to join the crowd in the late afternoon will diminish a congestion that has existed a long time without any effort to relieve it. There is also a promise of more trains for the theatre crowds in the evening.

The fact that these efforts come only after the elevated roads have begun to feel a drain due to improved surface facilities and when there is a prospect of a formidable rivalry for long-distance travel makes more conspicuous the indifference and neglect that have characterized the Manhattan management in the past. It has appeared to care nothing for the discomfort and the complaints of the public, and only a competition, actual or potential, that will draw off its traffic has the effect of awakening it to the requirements of its business.

But all that can be done by the elevated railroads will amount to little for the improvement of transit facilities and nothing for real rapid transit. Trains are already run so near together during the busy hours that additional ones will tend to clog the roads and retard the movement upon them. The chance of vexatious blockades, already too frequent, will be increased. With the present structures and the engines adapted to use upon them heavier trains cannot be hauled and no considerable increase in the capacity of the roads is attainable. There is no hope of a gain in speed.

Something may be done, and might have been done long ago, by a wide-awake and public-spirited management to render the elevated railroads more efficient, but the limit of improvement is so plainly discernible and so close at hand that it only emphasizes the need of new and greater facilities. The present system can do practically nothing to meet the demand for speedy means of long-distance travel, and to promote the development of the great up-town areas and the expansion of a cramped population. That great need can only be provided for by a new system of genuine rapid transit such as the commission is now at liberty to proceed with at the expense of the city. Once provided, that will no doubt draw heavily at first upon the traffic of the elevated roads, but it will create new traffic so speedily and so rapidly that it will not be long before all lines of travel will feel the benefit. Surface roads and elevated roads alike will be stimulated to the best use of their several facilities, and there will be a wholesome competition of which the public will enjoy the benefit. The development of the city sure to result from bringing the Harlem River within fifteen minutes of the Battery would give success to the rapid-transit system and at the same time increase the business of surface and elevated roads all along the line.

THE MILITARY IDEA.

The assumed analogy between a police force and a military force may be pushed altogether too far. There is the same need, in the two forces, for effective discipline and for undivided authority in their control, but there is no analogy in their functions, and a military system is not applicable to the police service in its ordinary sense. We do not believe that a trained army officer would be likely to make a good head for the Police Department or a good commander of the police force.

Soldiers in the performance of the duties for which they exist are required to act together in strict obedience to orders, without personal discretion or responsibility. Their officers are trained to use them on that principle, and have themselves to obey orders from higher authority without question. Only in putting down riots or suppressing serious public disturbances do the police have duties in any way similar to those of soldiers.

Policemen in the performance of their ordinary, every-day duties act individually, and are expected to use discretion. The Captain of a precinct has constant occasion to exercise judgment, discretion, and tact in pursuance of general regulations and instructions, and the Chief of the force has still wider scope for these qualities. Policemen are peace officers, and they constitute a civil force, with a variety of duties determined by circumstances. A military system is not adapted to its training or its effective use, and the head of the department needs to be a man with administrative ability in a high degree. The best qualities for an army officer would not be those most important in a Police Commissioner or even a Superintendent of Police.

In the few capitals of Europe in which the police is organized and directed on the military principle, it is regarded as an arm of the national power, intended primarily to defend the Government and help to put down uprisings against it. That is not what we have a police for, or what we need it for, and, because there is need of better discipline and more responsibility at the head of the force, there is no sense in flying to the conclusion that it should be converted into a military organization and put under the command of an army officer.

NOVEMBER RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Although the grain traffic, so far as the railroads are concerned, has almost come to a standstill, the west-bound freight tonnage on all lines is increasing, the country merchants showing an inclination to buy merchandise freely. The shipments of miscellaneous merchandise are so large now that they completely compensate most of the roads for the loss of the grain traffic. All railroads in the West, South, and Southwest have materially reduced their operating expenses, and earnings for the month of November show a general increase over last year.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad reports for the second week in this month increased earnings amounting to $48,753. The Louisville and Nashville for the same week shows an increase of $26,700. Other roads that have been able to increase their earnings in the same period are the Texas and Pacific, $21,000; the Norfolk and Western, $15,000; the St. Louis Southwestern, $13,400; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, $10,908; the Atlantic and Pacific, $14,803; the Lake Erie and Western, $6,020; the Ohio Southern, $5,360; the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, $4,782, and the Denver and Rio Grande, $120.

The conditions of railroad traffic are such that even the most conservative Presidents and managers admit that the situation is improving gradually in every quarter. President Ashley of the Wabash Road says, "Times are brightening up, and the corn and cotton crops in the South are certain to help things wonderfully." He adds that if the proposed amendments to the inter-State commerce law, permitting pooling, are enacted into law, they will do away with a great deal of extra expense incidental to competition and will help the railroads greatly. President Cable of the Rock Island, who has for some time been rather pessimistic in railroad matters, says that while present comparisons of railroad earnings are being made with lean times last year, the comparisons for October were made with the best earnings in the history of the Granger and Southwestern roads. Nearly all of the Southwestern roads showed an increase in earnings for October over last year.

THE SERUM REMEDY IN NEW-YORK.

We are now beginning to find in the medical journals elaborate reports concerning the use of antitoxine for diphtheria in American hospital practice, and although the number of cases so treated in this country has been comparatively small thus far, the results appear to be in accord with those exhibited by the impressive statistics concerning the new treatment in Paris and Berlin. The Medical Record (New-York) for the 17th inst. contains a very full report of what has been done at the Willard Parker Hospital in this city by Dr. A. Campbell White, and The Medical News (Philadelphia) for the same date publishes an account, by Dr. William Welch, of the treatment of five cases in the Philadelphia Municipal Hospital. A majority of the injections at Philadelphia were made by Dr. Louis Fischer of the Post-Graduate Hospital in this city, and The Medical Record contains an article by him relating to his experience in Berlin, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

The test was made at the Willard Parker Hospital in twenty cases. As we have shown heretofore, it is important that the serum remedy should be administered on the first day of the attack, for with every day thereafter its power to overcome the diphtheritic poison is diminished. The average day of admission at the Willard Parker Hospital is the third, and the record shows that while seven of the twenty patients were treated for the first time on the third day, it was the fifth day in five cases, the seventh day in two, and the eighth day in one case.

As to the condition of the twenty cases, (the average age having been three years,) Dr. White, the resident physician, says: "Every case was one in which a most unfavorable prognosis would have been given at the time of injection." They were selected on account of their severity, and, with respect to age, they were in the class which had shown, in 506 children treated in the hospital during the last two years, a mortality of 42 per cent. The treatment in these twenty cases "consisted entirely of injections of antitoxine, with the exception of irrigating all cases once on admission, and two cases several times," and "stimulation given when indicated."

Only five of the twenty cases were fatal. We cannot republish the detailed history of the cases, but will quote the following from Dr. White's report:

"Theoretically, the antitoxine could have prevented only one of these five deaths, that of the child who died with sudden diphtheritic paralysis of the heart on the twelfth day of the disease, for in none of the other four cases was death due to the diphtheria toxine. Then, excluding these four cases, we have one death in sixteen, or a mortality of 6.2 per cent. in cases, the average age being three years, selected on account of their severity. Including all deaths, the laryngeal cases showed a mortality of 28.5 per cent., as opposed to the regular mortality of over 50 per cent., and the other cases give a mortality of 16.6 per cent."

Before expressing finally his opinion as to the value of the new remedy, Dr. White reviews the European statistics, (which we have published heretofore in The Times,) especially directing attention to the comparison between 448 cases treated with serum at the Children's Hospital in Paris and 520 cases treated in the ordinary way at the Trousseau Hospital, in the same city, during the same period. Having pointed out, in a record of 486 foreign hospital cases, "a mortality of 23.8 per cent. in a class of cases in which about 50 per cent. always die," he returns to his own experience and sets forth the following conclusions:

"The first question—'Does antitoxine accomplish any appreciable good results in diphtheria?'—judging from our own twenty cases alone, can be answered decidedly in the affirmative. Otherwise we must believe it is sometimes possible to save over 90 per cent. of children suffering diphtheria in its severest forms with no other treatment than rest in bed. When we add to our own cases the results obtained by others, we cannot help but believe we have received in antitoxine not only a remedy that will grant immunity for a short period of time, but a specific that will, in every case, given early in the disease and in sufficient quantity, prevent death by the absorption of the toxine of diphtheria."

This is the first important and conclusive contribution from America to the growing mass of evidence which shows the very great value of the serum treatment. We are glad that it has been furnished by New-York. Dr. White's report shows that the test was made with care and under selected conditions that would give proper force to the conclusions based upon the results, whatever those results might be.

THE CONTEST IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

For nearly a year the colony of Newfoundland has been greatly disturbed by political events and contests which would have caused civil war in some other countries not less enlightened, and the recent elections by no means improve the situation. In spite of the decisions of the colony's highest court, by which two-thirds of the representatives of the Whiteway party in the Legislative Assembly were unseated for bribery at the election of 1893, fourteen of the sixteen vacancies thus created have been filled by Whiteway candidates, and the followers of the unseated Premier will outnumber their opponents in the proportion of 3 to 2 at the next session.

When the general election of 1893 was held, the party led by Sir William Whiteway had been in power for more than fifteen years, with the exception of one term. The Legislative Assembly has 36 members, and at the election one year ago Whiteway and his party carried 24 of the 36 districts. Whereupon the opposition proceeded against 17 of the 24 Whiteway representatives under the Corrupt Practices act, the Premier himself, Sir William Whiteway, and nearly all the members of his Cabinet being among those thus attacked. The decisions by which two of the defendants were unseated, in March last, clearly foreshadowed the unseating of the remaining fifteen. The evidence showed that voters had been corruptly influenced by a liberal use of public funds by the Whiteway Government in the two or three weeks immediately preceding the election. Not only had hundreds of men been employed on public works during that period, but there had also been a distribution of food supplies and money. There had been a systematic attempt to corrupt the electorate with the colony's funds by the Government in order that it might retain its power.

Foreseeing the result of the remaining trials, and desiring to escape that disqualification for public office during the life of the existing Parliament which the law imposes as a penalty, the Whiteway men demanded a dissolution. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, would not yield, preferring that the law should take its course and that the guilty should be punished. The Whiteway leaders, still controlling the Legislative Assembly, then refused to pass the annual appropriations and revenue bills, and the Whiteway Ministry resigned. Their opponents were one short of a quorum, and could do nothing until their number should be increased by elections in the districts where Whiteway members had been unseated. But the Governor called upon the minority to form a Ministry and then prorogued the Legislature to await the action of the courts.

The term of the revenue laws in force expired in June, and at that time the action of the courts had not so reduced the number of Whiteway legislators that their opponents could legislate, although the latter had obtained a quorum by gaining one member at a by-election. But the Governor ordered the customs officers to continue the collection of duties after the expiration of the revenue law, and called upon the people to support him. He was successful, for the duties were paid without question except by three or four firms in alliance with the Whiteway faction. The opposition of these firms and their attempts to take imported goods out of bond by force were the cause of the riots at St. John's in June last, riots in which all the Whiteway leaders except the deposed Premier himself took an active part.

When the recent elections were held, the courts had unseated sixteen of the seventeen Whiteway members who were accused, and among those found guilty was Sir William Whiteway. At the end of August the number of Whiteway members had been cut down to ten, while the Goodridge party retained its thirteen and was able to legislate. "The battle has been a severe and desperate one," said a correspondent writing from St. John's on Aug. 30, "for the stakes were great, but clean government has triumphed and corruption is crushed beneath the heel of justice. The lesson has been a severe one to the Whitewayites; the punishment means political extinction in many cases. Nevertheless, opinion is practically unanimous that it is well deserved, and it will have a wholesome effect on politicians of every class and shade in the future."

But when the elections to fill the vacancies were held, on the 10th inst., the Whiteway candidates were returned by unprecedented majorities. Of the eleven districts, the Goodridge party carried only one, and in the Legislative Assembly thus completed the followers of Whiteway will hold 21 seats as against 14 in sympathy with the Goodridge Ministry, one seat being still in the courts. The Goodridge Ministry has asserted that it would not resign until next June. The aim of the successful Whiteway party is to supplant this Ministry and then to procure in some way a dissolution, in order that its disqualified leaders may be returned at a general election. As the Governor, Sir Terence O'Brien, is a man of notable firmness, is opposed to the Whiteway majority, and has been supported in this opposition by the Crown, the colony will continue to be excited by this political contest for some time to come.

FREE WOOL AND AMERICAN GOODS.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says in a recent issue, with reference to the changes in the tariff to be made on Jan. 1: "Our observations lead us to believe that, so far as prices are concerned in all the ordinary grades of woolen goods, the domestic manufacturer has absolutely nothing to fear from foreign competition." The price of all-wool fabrics of the low and medium grades, it adds, "has reached a point which the English manufacturer cannot touch. The fact is, our domestic manufacturers are determined to hold this market, and they are certainly going to do it. We are convinced that only on a few lines will the foreigner gain a foothold."

Speaking of the manufacture here of the fine worsted coatings known to the importing trade as Clay diagonals, The Reporter remarks that several large New-England mills have ceased, at least for a time, to make these goods.

"We will not mention names, but every indication points to the fact that a number of manufacturers who have been experimenting in the Clay business have discovered their mistake; they have found that they do not possess the proper equipment for producing a superior fabric or one which can be sold in the market with regular makes, and ere they get into deeper water they have thought best to take no further chances, but withdraw.

"On the other hand, the large and regular manufacturers of Clay diagonals are very busy, their machinery being well employed, much of their spinning capacity being inadequate to the daily demands upon it.

"The success of the Clay diagonals is certainly remarkable, and the liberal orders which have been placed for Spring for domestic goods demonstrate clearly that our home manufacturers have knocked out the foreign Clays completely."

With free wool and unrestricted power to select and combine the proper grades and qualities of raw material, it seems practicable to produce the fine worsted coatings here profitably, after the machinery and processes have been carefully adapted to the work. But the equipment and processes must be equal to those of the foreign makers who have heretofore excelled in this field.

THE NEW CZAR.

It is possible, of course, to make too much of the notions and intentions even of a new Czar. Theoretically the new Czar is omnipotent, and can do anything he chooses, even to bestowing upon the Russian people by ukase a complete system of constitutional government, by which his own omnipotence is limited, and which shall subsist until he chooses to overthrow it. An absolute monarch bent upon making his subjects happy in his own way would be pretty sure to withdraw his scheme for a constitutional Government when he found how it hampered and obstructed his efforts. Practically, however, the power of a Czar of Russia is limited not only by his own intellectual limitations, but by the habits and ways of thinking of the people among whom he has been brought up. The new Czar is an educated and traveled Russian, but he is all the same a Russian, and a Russian autocrat.

The announcement which the new Czar seems to have made that he will abolish the secret Court police and the state of siege, or martial law, and that he favors freedom of the press, certainly sounds as though he meant to liberalize the Russian Government. The "secret Court police," however, is simply the band of police of which it is the duty to detect and frustrate plans for the assassination of the Czar, and is a very small part of the secret police which overspreads the empire, and constitutes the chief terror of all educated and liberal-minded Russians. To abolish the censorship and to establish in Russia freedom of speech and of the press would, indeed, amount to a revolution, and a revolution that would ultimately be most beneficent. But it would probably operate at first in such a manner as to frighten the Czar who made the concession into retracting it. The trouble is not only that public opinion is denied expression in Russia. It is that public opinion does not exist in Russia. The educated classes, so far as they are not identical with the prosperous and satisfied classes, are too small in number to constitute what may fairly be called a public. The evidence all points to the conclusion that the great mass of the Russian people are not ripe for citizenship, and that, if citizenship were to be thrust upon them, they would not know what to do with it. No doubt they would like to be relieved from the exactions imposed upon them by corrupt officials, and in Russia all officials appear to be corrupt. But the desire for a more liberal and representative Government is entertained only by the educated class, which is numerically insignificant, though the consequences of repressing it are by no means insignificant. All accounts agree that that part of the late Czar's reign which is least creditable to him, the cruel persecution of the Jews, was also the most popular part of it, and that, so far as that can be said of any governmental action in Russia, it was really the imperial compliance with a "popular mandate." A really representative Russian Parliament, if it could be assembled, would, there is every reason to believe, outdo by its legislation the worst acts that have been done by imperial decrees.

At the same time it must be evident to every educated and thoughtful Russian that Russia cannot continue to be the anomaly in Europe that she now constitutes and has for a century constituted. The Grand Dukes, who are the natural counselors of the new Czar, and the new Czar himself seem to be agreed in that opinion and to be prepared to take steps to give it effect and to operate reforms in the Russian system. But they ignore the fact that they themselves—the Czar and the Grand Dukes—are parts of the system that needs reforming. It is not to be expected that they will consent to reform themselves out of existence, and if they did their consent would not convert Russia into a modern and constitutional country. All modern history shows us that it is by concessions extorted from rulers, and not voluntarily made by them, that free government has been established. Before the Government can represent the national will and reflect public opinion, it is necessary that there should be a national will and a public opinion. The only guarantee that we can have for the permanency of a popular Government is that the people demand a share in the Government and insist upon having it. "What constitutes a State," to quote again Sir William Jones's hackneyed lines, is men who "know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain." When a sufficient number of such men appear in Russia, Russia will become a free country. It must be owned that there is no sign of such an appearance, but in the meantime it is certain that no durable reform can be had which proceeds from imperial concessions and not from popular demands.

People in general hardly realize how many persons are killed and injured upon the city railroads in the course of a year, even here where the deadly trolley has never been admitted to the streets. Reports filed at Albany for the year ending Sept. 30 by nine local transit companies, including the Manhattan Elevated Railway, show that twenty-three persons were killed and sixty-two injured by accidents on the several lines. If these were to be massed in a single casualty, it would make a decided sensation, but they are scattered over the lines of nine companies and through twelve months of time, and make scarcely an impression. Moreover, they are incidental to the carrying of an aggregate of nearly 540,000,000 passengers. Probably a larger percentage of those riding in carriages and on horses and bicycles are killed and injured in a year.

There is nothing surprising in the announcement that the Chinese population of the districts invaded by the Japanese is favorable to the invaders. As the sentiment of patriotism seems to be quite extinct in China, if indeed it ever existed there, the non-combatant Chinaman will naturally prefer that one of the combatants from whom he experiences the least discomfort, and that is the Japanese invader. The Chinese army, indeed, seems to have got itself as thoroughly disliked in Manchuria as it did in Corea, and for the same reason. The lack of discipline that renders an army contemptible to an enemy renders it formidable and odious to the people on which it is quartered. The Chinese Army betakes itself to pillage and outrage. The Japanese Army takes nothing from the country except in an orderly and authorized manner, and pays for what it takes. So that the Japanese are regarded as good customers, while the Chinese are merely riotous robbers. The contrast has a distinct military significance, since it brings it about that the Japanese troops, in what is nominally an enemy's country, do not labor under the usual disadvantage of the hostility of the inhabitants.

Edwards—Roach.

Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was the scene of a pretty wedding at 8:30 o'clock last evening, when Miss Anna Roach, daughter of Walter Roach, was married to Trusten Polk Edwards, formerly of Virginia, but now of this city.

Over 1,000 invitations were sent out for the ceremony and reception, which followed it at the home of the bride's parents, 209 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Miss Grace Bradley of Boston acted as maid of honor, wearing a becoming gown of pink silk and chiffon and carrying a shower bouquet of pink roses. Richard Selser of Virginia acted as best man, while the ushers were Hamilton H. Lambertson, E. T. Foote, Henry P. Boese, William Roach, the bride's brother; Arthur Burras, and William Hills, Jr.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting, pastor of the church.

Among the guests at the reception, which was held from 9 until 11 o'clock P. M., were Mr. and Mrs. E. Reisenberg, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William C. Bitting, Mr. and Mrs. William Kass, Mrs. S. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stebens, Mr. and Mrs. James H. See, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Reynolds, the Misses See, Mr. and Mrs. E. Harris, Howard Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hall, C. M. Shipway, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bogert, J. W. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Taylor, Mrs. M. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt V. Weed, Miss Fitch of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burras, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fountain, Jr., and Miss Van Osterman.

A Colliery in Flames.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Nov. 20.—No. 11 colliery of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, situated between Lansford and Tamaqua, is on fire. The fire started at 3 o'clock this morning. It originated in the lamp house at the foot of the shaft, 600 feet under ground.

The flames spread rapidly and the entire mine will have to be flooded before the fire can be extinguished. Only three men were in the mine at the time, and they escaped.

Bishop Perrin's Condition.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 20.—Bishop Perrin of the Anglican Church is lying at the point of death, a serious illness having made necessary an operation, which was performed Sunday, and the results of the operation are anxiously awaited.

NEW PLAY AT THE LYCEUM

The Return of the Stock Company Warmly Welcomed Last Night.

"A WOMAN'S SILENCE," BY SARDOU

Beautiful Stage Pictures and Acting of the Accustomed Merit—Miss Georgia Cayvan as the Sphinx.

In everyday life a woman who dwells by choice apart from the rest of the world, seeming to fear her kind, and when vile stories are told about her, not only refuses to deny them, but purposely acts so as to make them seem true, is very properly avoided. The best of us is merely a human being, with only five recognized senses and a limited supply of reasoning machinery By all rules of logic such a woman is not a fit companion for our wives and sisters and daughters. Occasionally an unusually benevolent clergyman or some other charitably-disposed person may choose to visit her, to urge her to repent, but society, as a whole, very wisely shuns a woman who publicly announces that she is a "thing of naught," as it would shun a man who proclaimed himself a thief; society is so constituted that it cannot do otherwise.

Yet there is generally a warm welcome for any work of fiction, dramatic or not, that is based on the assumption that society is wrong in so protecting itself and avoiding the appearance of evil. For it is, after all, appearances only that society has to contend with. Actual good and evil concern the individual. But appearances are not often deceptive, the particular old maxim which asserts that they are being as misleading as most old maxims.

The spectacle, therefore, of a multitude of presumably respectable men and women, to whom the laws by which the social fabric is upheld are as a second gospel, applauding a play or a novel in which the self-accused woman is shown to be in the right and the society which shuns her all in the wrong is curious and deserves the attention of Mr. Howells's Altrurian philosopher. It is a familiar spectacle. A list of the novels, plays, and poems bounded on this assumption would be very long, but it would include no work of literary art inspired by genius. Disordered genius is often at war with social customs, but never in this trivial way. The common trait in human nature that impels people to welcome such a work is probably a survival of the savagery of ancient days, like the habit of eating beef and game less than half cooked, with a sweet ice and a cigarette between them; a relic of a forgotten period of our existence, like the vermiform appendix. For why should it be a pleasure to see the kind of men and women we all are pictured, on the stage, say, as veritable vermin, the men either knaves or fools, the women slanderers and coquettes? The quotation about stone throwing from the New Testament that is often forced to apply to such cases is not really applicable. The heroine of that incident was unquestionably a fallen woman, and there was nothing said in extenuation of her sin.

The theme of the adroit, well-made play imported by Mr. Daniel Frohman from the Paris workshop of Sardou et cie., to open his eighth Winter term at the Lyceum Theatre, and rendered into correct, suggestive, and forcible English by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, is the same as that of the many other works of fiction alluded to above, and during its run the long-familiar spectacle of paradoxical approval will be oft repeated. It was certainly admired and applauded last night. All of us who, if we had not joined with the active detractors of Dorothea March, would have held aloof from her, viewed with sympathy her battle with humankind as it was represented on the stage. If the approval of her course was not general, that was due to some technical fault in the play, rather than dislike for its theme. There seems, indeed, to be a lack of some needful quality in the play, but it is clever.

The theatre was crowded, of course, by the most intelligent and best dressed citizens of this metropolis, who are in the habit of going to theatres, and the members of the stock company of the Lyceum had the cordial greeting they deserve. The new Sardou play, called "A Woman's Silence," was mounted in the luxurious and tasteful manner usual at this theatre, and the performance was of even excellence and sometimes splendidly effective.

Technically speaking, it resolves itself into elements long known to admirers of Sardou. The impassioned colloquy of the three men about the honor of one woman occurs in the penultimate act. Julian Beauclerc and his brother Henri are again brought before us, just as they were in "Diplomacy," Julian in an agony of passion, Henri calm even under the stress of sympathetic emotion. But the Orloff is a lying scoundrel, not an honest, mistaken man, unwittingly led into slandering a good woman. This scene was forcibly and effectively acted by Mr. Kelcey, Mr. Le Moyne, and a new member of the company, Mr. Stephen Grattan.

The first of the three acts, as usual, was conversational, the humorous or satirical exhibition of recognizable traits supplying the dramatic interest. The police inquiry, by the examination of witnesses, was used just before the last climax, and the excuse for it was a singular case of poisoning, which had previously been shown in action. There were the customary number of highly emotional scenes, and the central figure in these was Miss Georgia Cayvan, who was a picture of womanly beauty in a rich setting of millinery, and who acted with exquisite tact and sufficient force a rôle that interested the spectator, if it did not strongly appeal to his sympathies. Dorothea sacrifices her good name, perjures herself in a court of justice, for the sake of a brother whom the play shows to be inherently vicious, a brawler, a drunkard, a gambler, and a coward. She clings to her false position tenaciously through three acts, and the brother is never brought in the scene to say a good word for herself.

At last the woman determines to forego a good man's love, to retain forever the scorn of her fellow-creatures, to kill herself, in short, rather than tell the truth—the truth which would do no harm to any one, for the brother whose neck she lied to save cannot be tried again for a crime of which he has been acquitted.

She is saved from suicide by some extraordinary happenings. The strength, delicacy, and charm of Miss Cayvan's performance deserve to be highly extolled. She did all that could be done for the part, and every other part in the piece was well played, though the mob which forces its way into Miss March's house in the last act might better be kept out of doors, hereafter, by the energetic police. It impairs, rather than helps, the illusion.

Comte de Vigny	Herbert Kelcey
Marquis de Vigny	W. J. Le Moyne
Sir Arthur Greyson	Stephen Grattan
M. Dupres, Magistrate	Charles Walcot
M. de Rosanges	Fritz Williams
M. de Lubersac	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Duval	Robert Weed
Schamyl	Ernest Tarleton
Dorothea March	Georgia Cayvan
Lucy Gordon	Katharine Florence
Viscountess de Champonay	Adrienne Dairolles
Baroness von Stannitz	Maude Venner
Mme. Vignolles	Bessie Tyree
Ginevra	Harriet Anbry

As Sure as a Gun.

The phrase, "As sure as a gun," or its twin brother, occurs in Butler's "Hudibras," Part I., Canto III., Verse 12:

"For Hudibras, who thought he'd won
The field as certain as a gun."

—Macmillan's Magazine.

BATTLES IN THE FAR EAST

McClure, a Merchant Captain, Now Is a Chinese Vice Admiral.

RELEASED AMERICAN DYNAMITERS

Wisdom of Official Reticence in Their Case—An Expert's Expressions of Admiration for Japanese Organization.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that severe fighting is reported to have taken place at Port Arthur on Nov. 15, the Japanese having massed their troops there.

An English merchant Captain named McClure has been made Vice Admiral and has joined the Chinese fleet. He was appointed by the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

Two trained men and two women of the Red Cross Society recently started for the seat of war. The ladies were obliged to turn back, as the Chinese refused to guarantee them protection. They strongly represented the humanity of their mission, but Sheng, the Taotai of Tien-Tsin, said to them: "We don't want to save any wounded Chinese."

The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio telegraphs as follows:

"Under date of Chiu-Lien, Nov. 19, midnight, Marshal Yamagata reports that Gen. Osako, with his brigade, left Takoshan on Nov. 15 for Sin-Yuen, where he met the Chinese Army under Gen. Ma on Nov. 18, at daylight. Gen. Osako began an attack upon the Chinese, who retreated toward Hai-Ting. Gen. Osako captured five guns. He lost no men. The latest news of the second army was received on Nov. 15. Marshal Oyama and his staff were then leaving Kin-Choo to join the army, which was advancing on Port Arthur, from which place it was forty miles distant. There being no telegraphic facilities, this news reached here by steamer."

A dispatch from Yokohama to The Pall Mall Gazette says that a transport, on the way across Talien-Wan Bay, with 600 infantry and 500 coolies on board, caught fire and was abandoned. The infantry and all of the coolies, except five, who were burned to death, were saved.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 20.—The Shanghai Mercury publishes a telegram stating that the Chinese are fleeing from Port Arthur, within fifteen miles of which place the Japanese and Chinese troops have just had an engagement, resulting in the loss of 100 Chinese and 300 Japanese.

A British steamer is loading here with rice and munitions of war for the north.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Nov. 20.—Advices by the steamer Empress of China, from Chinese and Japanese ports, which arrived to-day, report no pitched battles, but a general closing up along the line. When the steamer left Yokohama on the 10th inst. the First and Second Army Corps of Japan had established communication and were working in complete harmony, the former having captured Castle Kiurwen, with light loss, and the latter having landed at Shing-King, whence it was the intention to march upon Kinchow and Port Arthur, attacking them in the rear under cover of a bombardment by the Japanese fleet from seaward. The Chinese Navy has not again shown itself, and its intentions and movements were shrouded in mystery. Li Hung Chang and Major Von Hanneken had hurried to Pekin in obedience to an imperial mandate, and it was regarded as not unlikely that Von Hanneken would take entire charge of the reorganization and direction of the army.

On the 2d inst. the United Press correspondent read a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Chinese reported that Fenghwan had been taken by the Japanese, (the First Army,) and that the Chinese troops had retreated. No such advices had as yet been received from the front. Up to the present the Chinese defense, if it may be so called, has been in direct telegraphic communication with Tien-Tsin, while Marshal Yamagato's furthest telegraphic place was, at the time, at Chu-Tien, (Japanese, Kuren Jo,) some thirty-five miles this side of Fenghwan. Although any Chinese news is generally unreliable and mostly false, on this occasion it was considered as being probably correct, and was substantiated by official telegrams received from Field Marshal Yamagato at midnight on the 3d inst., dated from Kuren Jo, 2:20 P. M., reporting that Major Gen. Tachimi's brigade had entered Fenghwan on Oct. 31, the place having been reconnoitred the previous day.

There does not appear to have been any defense—at least, none is reported—as it is simply stated that the Chinese garrison had fled, a portion of the Chinese troops, with the General and senior officers, in the direction of Moukden; another portion toward Hai-Ting, a fortified place about forty miles northeast of New-Chang, and others south toward Takushan. The Chinese appear to have lost all confidence and spirit, if they ever had any, and are little better than a rabble.

The Commander in Chief further reports that the inhabitants of Lower Manchuria have received the Japanese soldiers in the most friendly manner, and adds that they complain most bitterly of the violent conduct and rapacity of the Chinese troops. In another report, upon the taking possession of Kuren-Jo on the 26th of October, the Field Marshal states that they found upward of 300 dead bodies of Chinese soldiers, probably some of those that had been wounded in the encounters of the previous days.

He added that they took back 55 cannon, 15,000 rifles, 20,000 rounds of field-gun ammunition, and 2,500,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. This large quantity was doubtless brought over by the Chinese transports and landed at the Yalu River the day before the naval battle near that place, Kuren-Jo being the intended base of supplies for the Chinese defense of Manchuria. A large quantity of rice—several hundred tons—was also found in a neighboring place the previous day. The casualties of the Japanese during the three days' operations aggregate 124, including one officer and fifteen men killed, one man drowned, three officers and seventy-six men of the Third Brigade, and two officers and twenty-six men of the Fifth Brigade wounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Japanese Legation at Washington has been informed by the home Government that the French representative at Tokio has officially communicated the fact that the French Government, after consulting legal opinions, has come to the conclusion that Japan was justified in her act of boarding the Sydney in search of contrabands of war. The question is regarded as having been amicably and finally settled.

Some criticism was occasioned by the fact that the United States officials made no effort to secure the release of Cameron and Wild. It is developed that it was far better for these men that the United States took no cognizance of their arrest, and that they were left to the tender mercies of the Japanese authorities. Had the United States officials interfered in their behalf, it is said, they would not have been permitted to ignore the provisions of a United States law passed June 22, 1860, and embodied in Section 4,083 and following of the United States Revised Statutes.

That law prohibits any American from entering the military or naval service of China or Japan, when either is at war with a nation at peace with the United States, under the pains and penalties provided in the act. The only penalty set forth in the act is hanging. If intervention had been made in their behalf, Messrs. Cameron and Wild, in all probability, would later have been embarrassed by a prosecution under that act, as they would have been subject to trial for their lives before United States Minister Dun.

It will be remembered that it was on the Sidney, a French vessel engaged in the coasting trade in Japan, that the "Moh," who anglicized his name as Chinaman "Moore," formerly an interpreter of the Chinese Legation at Washington, and Cameron and Wild, two Americans, were captured by the commander of a Japanese war ship. They had gone to Japan to carry out a contract made by the two Americans with Moore to destroy the Japanese Navy within eight weeks after the date of their landing in that country by means of some sort of infernal machine or bomb. Cameron and Wild were released upon giving their parole to the Japanese authorities, and it is supposed they are now on their way home. Moore, so far as known, is still held as a prisoner. Cameron, it is said, was formerly in the employ of New-York parties, and went to Brazil last year on the Nictheroy, having been engaged by the agents of the Government of that country when fitting out vessels to cope with the rebel navy under command of Admirals Mello and da Gama.

The Captain of one of the American war ships on the Asiatic station has written home of some very interesting things that he has seen. Describing a visit to the Japanese field hospital, near Nagasaki, he says:

"There I got a fair conception of the killing and wounding qualities of the new small-bore rifle that all Europe is adopting. The Japanese infantry arm is the Murata, the invention of Gen. Murata, now Chief of Ordnance of Japan. The calibre of the gun is .315, and the bullet weighs 235 grains. I saw a Chinese officer who had been struck in the knee joint by one of these bullets, fired at a distance of about 1,000 yards. The thin steel envelope of the bullet had broken and the joint was simply a mass of finely-comminuted bone splinters. The knee was perfectly soft, without a bone in it, unbroken, an inch long. Of course, the leg had to be amputated. The hospital was the admiration of the French and English surgeons as well as our own. The medical staff were all Japanese who had graduated in medicine and surgery either in America or England, then taken a post-graduate surgical course in clinics at the Paris and Berlin hospitals. They had the best modern instruments and systems, the newest antiseptics—everything a hospital on modern lines should have. And all this is the work of a generation. Truly the Japanese is a wonderful man.

"I saw something, too, of the effect of the modern shell fire on the cruiser of the period at the battle at the Yalu River's mouth. The Akagi was hit several times by eight-inch shells of the Vavassour-Pallister pattern. One of these fired from the Chinese cruiser Chih-Yuen, tore off nearly one-half the iron and steel port quarter of the Akagi, killed Capt. Sakamato, her commander, and killed and wounded a dozen more officers and men. A second shell from a 200-pounder made a hole eight feet in diameter in the side of the Akitsusa.

"Had the service of the Chinese great guns been equal to that of the Japanese, the Akagi, the Hashidato, and Matsushima must have been sunk. The Japanese fire was terribly accurate and deadly. The Chinese ship Chen-Yuen was hit nearly 100 times. Nothing was left above water of her; of her crew, 400 strong, over 350 were killed or died of wounds. All this was from the fire of six-inch and eight-inch rifles, at a distance of from 1,000 to 1,600 yards. The Chinese had the heaviest ships at Yalu, but the Japanese outmanoeuvred them and outfought them, man for man, and ship for ship. My professional opinion is that the Japanese commanders are equal to any in Europe. They have courage, a high professional knowledge, and a fierce fighting spirit that nothing daunts."

The American commanders attribute much of Japan's success to the fact that so many of her naval officers were educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

HUNGARIAN MINISTRY'S PERIL.

Tolerance of Kossuth's Son the Cause, Which Hedervary Minimizes.

BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 20.—The continuance of the Wekerle Ministry is greatly jeopardized, owing to its tolerance of the agitation of the Extreme Left in behalf of Kossuth's son. It is feared that Emperor Francis Joseph will not sanction the ecclesiastical laws, seeing that the Ministry is doing nothing to repress Kossuth.

Premier Wekerle, in reply to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies this morning, admitted that a bad impression had been produced by the delay in sanctioning the ecclesiastical laws. If the Emperor did not sanction the laws, he declared, the Government would know what to do.

The adversaries of the Wekerle Ministry in Vienna have again mentioned the name of Count Khuen Hedervary as a desirable successor for Dr. Wekerle, whose retirement they regard as being within a measurable distance. In these circumstances it is interesting to hear what Count Khuen Hedervary himself has to say on the situation. He must be listened to not only as a thoroughly competent judge, but also as one of the most upright, loyal, and honorable politicians in the monarchy. In conversation with a representative of the Pesti Paplo, one of the leading Hungarian journals, Count Khuen Hedervary expressed himself substantially as follows:

"I believe all rumors concerning an approaching Ministerial crisis to the void of foundation. The King has no ground whatever for refusing to sanction the reforms which have been already passed in Parliament. There is no reason to believe that the position of the Government is threatened, since it has been strong enough to carry through the most important ecclesiastical bills in the Chamber of Magnates. For its next task, consisting, as it does, of administrative reform, I have nothing but approval. Why does the press connect my name with the discussion of the domestic situation? In the Spring there was some pretext for it, as on the concrete question of creating new Magnates I was of a different opinion to the Government, and I was justified by subsequent events.

The Civil Marriage bill obtained a majority in the upper house without the creation of any new Magnates. Now that the reforms have passed, there is no reason for making me Prime Minister. Consequently, if my name continues to be put forward it can only be due to party tactics. Those who seek to hasten the fusion of the National Party with the Liberals try to make me play the part of a bogey, on the one hand, to frighten the Prime Minister toward a rapprochement with the Count Apponyi, and, on the other, to overcome the hesitation of the latter to join Dr. Wekerle. I believe that there is a falling off in the numbers of the Liberal Party, which has given rise to the plan of a fusion. For my part, I regard it as necessary, and I think the Liberals and the followers of Count Apponyi are only waiting for a favorable moment to bring it about.

"The name of M. Franz Kossuth is mentioned in connection with the rumors of a crisis. In my opinion, M. Franz Kossuth's action ought to alarm nobody. A man who has never lived in the country and who cannot know any thing of the popular feeling in Hungary could not be accepted by the nation as its leader. Such fears are nothing else than cobwebs on the brains of a few Austrian visionaries. The ecclesiastical reform bills, which have still to come before the upper house, are not important enough to justify any anxiety on the part of the Government, whatever their fate may be. I am, moreover, fully persuaded that the opposition in the Chamber of Magnates is not in a position to make capital out of these measures, and that the debate concerning them will pass off smoothly.

"On the whole, I do not look upon a single phase in the situation as even questionable. The financial policy of the Government has turned out a brilliant success, the appearance of M. Franz Kossuth is distinctly not a matter of consequence, and no fresh difficulties are to be anticipated in the Chamber of Magnates while the administrative reforms proposed by the Government respond to a general and urgent demand.

JAPAN'S VIEW OF MEDIATION.

Reason for Believing that the United States Has a Reply.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—There is reason for believing that the United States has received a reply to the note of inquiry sent to Japan and China, at the request of China, to ascertain the disposition of the combatants to accept an offer of mediation, and that the Japanese reply is not favorable to accepting the offer at this time.

The State Department is silent about the matter, and the Japanese Legation refers all inquirers to the State Department for information. The note was sent to China and Japan on Nov. 7. The reply of China was received at once, about as soon as a telegraphic dispatch could reach Pekin and be answered. It does not take any longer for a telegram to reach Tokio than it does to reach Pekin.

The Japanese have been engaged in an expensive war, and they are not squandering money; but it is assuming that they are forced to great straits to conclude that they are forwarding their reply to our courteous note of inquiry by mail or as freight.

The silence of the State Department may be accounted for by the suggestion offered that the United States is disposed to renew the inquiry later on. This suggestion would need to be based upon the knowledge that the Japanese reply deferred any offer of friendly offices looking to the accomplishment of peace.

Japan is understood to hold some beliefs about the way to reach a peace, and all the news justifies the idea that peace is to be won by them through vigorous war.

One idea about the purpose of the Administration in withholding the Japanese reply, or the tenor of it, is that the President prefers to communicate that answer in his annual message, which may present a history of the war and the part this country has followed toward both countries. That is scarcely considered a probable explanation, for the facts are sure to come by mail long before the meeting of Congress.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE UNINJURED.

Hohenlohe and Bismarck Are Not in Accord for Obvious Reasons.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Cologne Gazette prints a long reply to the article which appeared in The London Standard on Nov. 16, analyzing the position of Germany in Europe and defining the relations of the Dreibund to England. The Gazette denies the assertion that the Dreibund is dissolving because Italy thinks England's help is needed. On the contrary, the Dreibund is firmer since England's manoeuvres. The fact is that Anglo-German relations have become very much worse of late. Germany, The Gazette declares, will not endure England as an obstacle in her colonial policy. England knows that Germany has both the strength and the will to prevent any such action.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a report of an interview with Count Herbert Bismarck, in which he says:

"My father has no organic disease, but his frame has been weakened, especially by the hardest of his trials, which he has experienced within the last four years, and he cannot continue very much longer.

"Prince Hohenlohe is a perfect gentleman, but there are factors near and about him which prevent cordial intimacy with him."

The Gazette learns from the highest authorities that so long as Dr. von Boetticher and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein remain in the Ministry an entente between Prince Hohenlohe and Prince Bismarck is absolutely impossible.

SOCIALISTS DECRY THE CZAR.

Guesde Calls the Late Alexander the Executioner of Poland.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies to which the matter was referred has made a report acceding to the demands of the Government for a credit and legislative sanction to the French expedition against Madagascar.

At to-day's session of the Chamber, a Socialist Deputy created an uproar by denouncing the late Czar Alexander III. as the executioner of the Poles.

The Socialist Deputy who created the confusion was the irrepressible Jules Guesde, who obtained the recognition of the President to offer an interpellation to the Government, demanding a statement as to the reason for Governmental cancellation of the decision of the municipal authorities of Roubaix to establish in that town a cost-price drug store and a number of law offices wherein workingmen could obtain legal counsel at a nominal cost. In pursuing his demand, M. Guesde declared that the various municipalities still seemed to be subject to rulers such as Kaisers and Czars. The speaker was interrupted by several Deputies, but continued by saying: "One may be French without being Cossack."

M. Habert shouted: "You don't represent the French workingmen," whereupon M. Guesde retorted: "Workingmen will not forget the executioner of Poland."

PAYING PARLIAMENT MEMBERS.

John Burns Thinks American Congressmen Are Paid Too Much.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Many members of the London Trades Council, among them the most conspicuous labor Commoners, called as a deputation to-day upon Lord Rosebery to urge the expediency of paying members of Parliament. The Premier promised to consider the question when he should frame the programme of the next session. John Burns said he did not approve of paying such large amounts as were received by American Congressmen, and Lord Rosebery indirectly acquiesced by expressing the opinion that high salaries would lead to corruption.

GERMANS WIN IN EAST AFRICA.

They Capture a Capital, Ivory, and Rifles and Liberate Slaves.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Government is in receipt of information that the Germans in East Africa on Oct. 30 stormed and took possession of the town of Kulrenga, the capital of the Waheha territory. In the fight hundreds of natives were killed. The Germans lost one officer and eight soldiers. The victors found in the town a large quantity of ivory, large herds of cattle, and a great quantity of ammunition. They also liberated 1,500 male and female slaves.

Cunards Abandon Queenstown.

CORK, Nov. 20.—In the Chamber of Commerce meeting to-day a report of an interview with Postmaster General Arnold Morley disclosed the fact that the Cunard Company had decided to cease calling at Queenstown because the stop delayed the mails.

Mr. Morley said also that the Government, recognizing the importance of retaining the Queenstown route, would consider special arrangements to keep it in operation. He explained at length that it would be impossible to accede to the request to expedite the Dublin-London mails as delivered at present.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce discussed the same report, and passed a resolution expressing surprise and disappointment at the Postmaster General's decision, "inasmuch as the present rate of speed was quite inadequate to the needs of the mercantile community." The resolution said also that the merchants of Dublin would not rest content until the speed of the delivery to Dublin and London should have been made at least an hour quicker. The Joint Mails Committee indorse this.

Deaths in Italy's Earthquakes.

ROME, Nov. 20.—The deaths caused by the earthquake in Southern Italy and Northern Sicily are now known to number more than 400. In Procopio alone 200 were killed. Forty-eight bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the church, and several bodies are still under the fallen walls.

The alarm caused by the earthquakes is subsiding in all towns except Milazzo, near Messina, where heavy shocks are still felt. Many residents of the town are building huts in the fields.

The damage to buildings has been enormous. In Palmi alone it is 2,000,000 lire, without reckoning the losses of furniture and other portable goods. In Reggio the Prefecture, Town Hall, Post Office, Court House, and prison have been so unsettled that it is unsafe to occupy them. Court is sitting in the open air, and the prisoners have been removed to a war ship in the harbor.

Steamer Suram Towed into Port.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 20.—The two-masted steamer sighted off Crookhaven this morning in a disabled condition and in tow of an oil-tank steamer proves to be the British steamer Suram, which sailed from Shields Nov. 4 for New-York. She was towed into this port later in the day by the German steamer Helgoland, which sailed from Bremen Nov. 11 for Philadelphia. The Suram lost her propeller during the recent gale and was towed eight days by the Helgoland, covering only 345 miles in that time, owing to the heavy weather which prevailed.

Editors Sentenced for Libels.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Herr Kleser, editor of The Westdeutsche Zeitung, was condemned to-day in Cologne to two months' imprisonment for libeling Freiherr von Marschall, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The libel was the accusation that Marschall inspired the Kladderadatsch's notorious attacks upon his official colleagues, Holstein and Kiderlin-Waechter, early in the year. Herr Westler also was sentenced to two months' imprimonment and Herr Zimmermann was fined 150 marks.

Queen Victoria's Rheumatism.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Labouchere's Truth says, in a paragraph concerning the Queen's health:

"Her Majesty has aged very much during the Autumn, and can walk only a few steps, owing to recurring rheumatism in the knees."

Truth also confirms the report of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's illness. He is said to be suffering from neuralgia, eczema, and internal troubles.

Steamer La Bretagne Sailed.

HAVRE, Nov. 20.—The steamship Corsica, which was sunk in a recent gale at the entrance to the harbor, forming a blockade which prevented vessels from entering or leaving the port, has been raised, and the General Transatlantic Line steamer La Bretagne, Capt. Rupe, which was to have sailed for New-York on Nov. 17, proceeded this morning.

The debate on M. Guesde's question continued with stormy fervor this evening. Ex-Premier Goblet attacked Guesde and collectivism in general, while insisting upon the necessity of extending the co-operative system among workingmen.

The debate on M. Guesde's question lasted until 1 o'clock, when a motion of confidence in the Government was carried by a vote of 335 to 177.

Peace and Orange Blossoms.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—The Official Messenger says: "The people have now taken the oath of fealty to a young and strong Emperor, and the day is near when will be celebrated the marriage of our sovereign, who will thus fulfill his own and his departed father's choice."

Gain for Canadian Liberals.

LONDON, Ontario, Nov. 20.—At the provincial election in this city to-day Thomas Hobbs (Liberal) was elected by 800 majority over Mayor Essery, his Conservative opponent. This is a great gain for the Government, as London has hitherto been the Opposition stronghold.

Armenian Massacre Confirmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—The Government has received dispatches from Erzeroum confirming the reports of the Sossoun massacre of Armenians. The Turkish soldiers killed many Kurds who refused to help them kill the Christians.

Treasures of the Bali Rajah.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—Advices from Lombok say that the Dutch, in searching the town of Tjakra Negara, the stronghold of the Balinese, found a large quantity of the most valuable treasures, which it was supposed the Rajah had taken with him in his flight.

Flight of a Mahdi Captive.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Cairo to The Daily News says that Father Rossignoli, a fellow-prisoner with Father Ohrwalder, who was captured by the Mahdi in 1883, has escaped from Omdurman and arrived in Assouan.

Why Scotland Is Not Liberal.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 20.—The Scotch press attributes the defeat of the Liberal Parliamentary candidate for Forfarshire largely to the Government's restrictions upon Canadian cattle, which are unpopular in Scotland.

Marriage of an Explorer.

COLOGNE, Nov. 20.—Baron von Wissmann, the African explorer and former German Commissioner in East Africa, was married to-day to Fraulein Hedwig Langer, daughter of a wealthy manufacturer of this city.

Italian Volcano in Eruption.

ROME, Nov. 20.—The volcano on Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands, off the north coast of Sicily, is in eruption.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati is at the Gilsey.

—Lieut. Gov.-elect Charles T. Saxton is at the Murray Hill.

—Major Gen. Bengough of the British Army is at the Plaza.

—Lord Playfair and Lady Playfair of England are at the Windsor.

—Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany is at the Grand Union.

—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, are at the Holland.

—Ex-Congressmen John Sanford and Stephen Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., and William F. Cody of Nebraska are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, and Judge John W. Riley of Virginia are at the Fifth Avenue.

Invalid Sailors Brought Home.

Among the passengers of the steamship Alene, which yesterday arrived from West Indian ports, were Major Gen. Bengough of the British Army and seven seamen of the United States cruiser Columbia who have been sent home as invalids. The seamen embarked at Kingston, where the Columbia was then at anchor awaiting orders.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN JAY

Evangelical Alliance, of Which He Was President, Honors Him.

THE FRIEND OF THE COLORED MAN

Eloquent Addresses by Seth Low, Edward L. Pierce, Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey Depew, and Bishop Coxe.

The memory of John Jay was honored by a memorial service under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, given last night in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden.

In the absence of W. E. Dodge, the President of the alliance, who is now in Europe, President Seth Low of Columbia College, Vice President of the alliance, presided. Among those on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, the Rev. Josiah Strong, the General Secretary of the alliance; the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Sabine, John A. King, Salem H. Wales, Dorman B. Eaton, W. H. H. Moore, the Rev. James M. King, Henry G. Marquand, and Judge Charles A. Peabody.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Stoddard.

President Low said that the Evangelical Alliance had called the meeting to do honor to the memory of John Jay, who had been for many years its presiding officer. He esteemed it a high privilege to be called upon to preside and to give expression to the high esteem which he felt for the memory of Mr. Jay.

Mr. Jay was President of the Evangelical Alliance from 1868 to 1885, when he retired from the Presidency, but remained its First Vice President until his death. During his long service he did whatever he could to serve its interests and advance its cause, cheerfully and willingly. He was also the Chairman of the first Civil Service Board of this State. It was due to him that the first civil service rules ever formulated in this State were laid down. Much of the success of the civil service reform was due to his unstinting energy and unselfish exertions in its behalf.

Mr. Edward L. Pierce of Boston spoke of Mr. Jay as a reformer. He said that the whole career of Mr. Jay was as a reformer. It was his aim from his youth to strive to make things better, and to his latest hour he was always ready to do battle for reform. At the age of seventeen he espoused the anti-slavery cause, which brought upon him derision, contempt, and personal abuse.

The speaker reviewed in an eloquent manner the services which Mr. Jay in his youth and early manhood rendered to the cause of the slave. He lead a forlorn hope, a small band of patriots who had sworn to banish human slavery from the American continent, and he lived to witness, after a struggle of thirty years, the emancipation of the slaves. He was interested also in the education of the freedmen, and was in favor of national grants in those sections of the country where illiteracy existed. Jay's defense of fugitive slaves was sufficient in itself to win the gratitude of the Nation.

After his return from Austria, where he added to his renown as Minister from the United States, he had become interested in civil service reform. He was appointed as a member of the Civil Service Board of this State by Gov. Grover Cleveland, and was retired from that position by Gov. David B. Hill.

Jay's example as a reformer was a glorious inheritance. He made it possible for a minister of the Gospel, without office and without a party, and in spite of sneers and calumny, to become the leader of a great reform movement which culminated in the redemption of the city, and whose triumph has given hope to the friends of good Government the world over.

This reference to Dr. Parkhurst and his success was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate was then introduced. His theme was "Mr. Jay as a Patriot." He said:

"Jay was born a patriot, if ever a living man was so born. He inherited by divine right those qualities which go to make the true patriot and good citizen. His courage and unflagging public spirit came also to him by inheritance from his illustrious projenitors. It is rare that young men of good family and property take part in pubprogenitors. It is rare that young men of has borne fruit. Within the past two months young men of wealth and culture and position have done good work in rescuing this city and State from the degradation into which they had fallen.

The Evangelical Alliance has for one of its objects the protection of the public-school system from the influence, domination, or invasion of any sect. This is one of the objects in which Mr. Jay was greatly interested, and in his zeal he may have done injustice to an ancient, noble, and perennial Church, which he suspected of an intention to invade the public-school system. But such an attempt would be futile, for any Church that attempts to lay hands on American institutions will be crushed by an angry people. The people of this State at the last election approved of a clause in the new Constitution which provides that never henceforth shall one penny of public money be given to the support of schools where denominational tenets are taught.

Mr. Jay was also ardent in civil service reform, and the people have now incorporated in the organic law of the State that public office shall be the reward of merit and fitness, and shall no longer be the object of the struggle between contending parties. He was also much interested in the proper dispensation of charity, and it would have pleased him greatly had he lived to see it made a portion of the law of the State that not a penny of public money shall be given to be disbursed in charity by private hands unless the authority goes with it to recall it or cut it off if devoted to improper purposes.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew spoke of "Mr. Jay as a man." He said that Mr. Jay never forgot that he was a descendant of the Huguenots. He was taught religious toleration by the edict of Nantes. This was exemplified in his repeated endeavors to have colored delegates admitted to the Episcopal Convention.

John Jay for nine successive years as a representative in the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church, after the Bishops and the clergy and the laity had solemnly reasserted with eloquent periods and brilliant eloquence the doctrines of the New Testament and the love of God for man, and men for each other, would rise, and, as a fitting supplement to the speeches, present a resolution that the delegates from the African Church of St. Philip be admitted to seats. Instantly the scene changed. The prelates hurriedly consulted, the laymen arose in indignant and angry protest, and the resolution was shelved or defeated. Christ went out of the door and the Church remained behind. Prelate and layman alike gathered their garments about them as they passed by this disturber of the peace of the Church.

Then they came back and voted down the resolution. Most men would have cut loose from the Church, would have denounced its organization, its members, its doctrines. But every defeat simply strengthened the devotion of Mr. Jay to an organization which he was wise enough to see had in it all the elements of a great church, and that time and labor would redeem it from its errors.

Mr. Depew spoke eloquently of the courage with which Mr. Jay had espoused the cause of the fugitive slaves and the courage and modesty which distinguished his public actions.

The last speaker was the Right Rev. Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe of Buffalo, who spoke of "Mr. Jay as a Christian." He and Mr. Jay had been intimate friends from early youth, and he spoke eloquently and touchingly of his simple Christian life. Bishop Coxe said that Mr. Jay never coveted public office and never sought public recognition for his labors for the public good. He spoke feelingly of the last years of Mr. Jay's life, which were filled with suffering that only brought out more clearly his truly Christian feelings and sentiments.

THE TWO REPORTS OF THE CZAR'S FUNERAL

Comparison Shows the Unmistakable Superiority of the United Press.

The superior advantages enjoyed by the newspapers served by the United Press over those of the papers served by the Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press" were shown Monday and Tuesday in the reports of the Czar's funeral handled by the two associations. A comparison of the New-York City papers can easily be made. But it is pertinent here to call attention to the fact that The Philadelphia Times, a paper served by the so-called "Associated Press," reprinted yesterday morning the report furnished the previous afternoon by the United Press, and did not print a word of the matter which appears as the "Associated Press" report in other papers served by the so-called "Associated Press."

The Philadelphia Bulletin ("A. P.") Monday afternoon printed but thirty-five lines of the funeral report, while The Evening Telegraph (U. P.) had a column and a half. The Philadelphia Ledger (U. P.) yesterday morning printed over three columns of the United Press report; the so-called "Associated Press" report in The Philadelphia North American and The Philadelphia Inquirer made only about half a column. The United Press report as printed in The New-York Times yesterday morning made nearly four columns; the "A. P." papers printed only from a third to three-quarters of a column each of so-called "Associated Press" matter.

In Boston, The Herald (U. P.) Monday afternoon printed nearly two columns, and The Traveller ("A. P.") only forty lines. A comparison between the U. P. and "A. P." service in the papers of New-York State shows the same great difference in favor of the United Press. The Buffalo Evening News ("A. P.") printed only forty lines about the great event of the day, while the United Press evening papers, The Enquirer and Times, printed nearly two columns. The Courier (U. P.) printed a column and a half yesterday morning, its "Associated Press" contemporary being obliged to content itself with half a column. The Syracuse Evening Herald ("A. P.") had only three-quarters of a column; The Journal (U. P.) two columns. The Rochester Evening Post-Express ("A. P.) gave its readers less than a column, while The Union and Advertiser (U. P.) printed about three columns.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (U. P.) contained four and a half columns of the funeral story yesterday morning, its "Associated Press" contemporary, The Herald, only one-third as much. The Syracuse Post ("A. P.") had only three-quarters of a column, against nearly two columns in the United Press papers, The Standard and The Courier.

The same comparison holds good all over the country. In quality, no less than in length, the United Press report was immeasurably superior, being a graphic story by an eye witness, whereas the "Associated Press" account was a mere statement of the day's programme, such as might have been written up and mailed in advance, containing few, if any, of the unforeseen details, which are so interesting a feature of the United Press narrative.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY AND EXTORTION

Sergt. O'Toole and Detective Sergeant Frinck Before Judge Fitzgerald.

Sergt. O'Toole of the Essex Market squad and Detective Sergeant William Frinck of Police Headquarters were placed under arrest and brought before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on indictments charging them with bribery and extortion.

They were indicted on the complaint of Dr. Newton Whitehead of 218 East Forty-eighth Street, who went before the Grand Jury yesterday and testified that he had paid Frinck $500 and O'Toole $200. Lawyers Friend and House appeared for the prisoners, and notified the court that they would demur to the indictments.

Judge Fitzgerald fixed the bail at $5,000 each, which was furnished.

O'Toole, up to election time, was Acting Captain of the Leonard Street Station, and recently applied to the Police Commissioners for retirement.

Before the Lexow committee Dr. Whitehead testified that he had paid the money to the prisoners when he was arrested on the charge of malpractice for their influence in having the charges against him dismissed. John Howard of 31 Bowery went on O'Toole's bond, and A. Schlesinger was Frinck's bondsman.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 20.—Fire in the Charlestown District this morning destroyed the extensive coal pockets of B. F. Wild & Co., on the wharf at the foot of Lemington Street, the pump, gear, and derrick works of E. R. Cheney, 141 Medford Street, and the large stable of Orpin Brothers & Co., and partially consumed the lumber piles on the wharf occupied by Palmer, Parker & Co., lumber dealers. The loss will reach $100,000; mostly insured.

Midland, Ontario, Nov. 20.—Fire to-day destroyed Bennet & Laurandeau's Blocks, containing six stores, and the Mechanics' Institute, besides several offices and dwelling apartments. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $14,000.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 20.—Fire last night in the storeroom of the Cranston Print Works, in Cranston, did $20,000 to $30,000 damage to 400 bales of cloth in the storeroom.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 20.—New Public School No. 17 was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will be about $25,000, on which there is no insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

12:20 A. M.—Northwest corner of Morris Avenue and Burnside Avenue; John Harrison; barn; damage, $100.

2:30 A. M.—54 West Twelfth Street; Mary Prato; shed; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—60 Cannon Street; Jacob Schwartz; tenement; damage, $300.

11:45 A. M.—179 Madison Street; Pauline Berg; tenement; damage, $300.

1:06 P. M.—222-228 Willis Avenue; Martin Christopher and others; total damage, $13,500.

6:55 P. M.—129 Clinton Street; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—207 East Thirty-sixth Street; schoolhouse attached to St. Gabriel's Church; damage, $50.

Old New-Yorkers
know that the best Furniture comes from Flint's, 45 West 23d Street.—Adv.

A.—A.—Who says marriage is a failure when all, or nearly all, the comforts of a home can be attained with a great reduction in coal bills by using ROEBUCK'S celebrated WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows? Excludes all cold wind, snow, or dust. For sale or applied by S. ROEBUCK, No. 172 Fulton St., New-York, and Hamilton Av., near 14th St., Brooklyn. Call, write, or wire. Tel. connections both cities.

A.—Rupture Cured. No Experiment. Absolutely safe, reliable and permanent; 38 years' experience. Only office No. 2 Vesey St.; (Astor House;) established 1820. SEYMOUR MARSH, successor to his father, late Dr. Seymour N. Marsh.

"Narketta," The collar. **E. & W.** **"Odena,"** The cuff.

New Publications.

EPILEPSY.
EPILEPSY.
Just published, full account of the mode of treatment in the **Williamson Sanitarium, New-London, Conn.,** with recorded cases. Address as above, with stamp, for free copy.

THE BOOK-LOVER'S ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR 1895. $3.00.
DUPRAT & CO., 349 5th Av., N. Y.

MARRIED.

CHAPIN—CRUIKSHANK.—On Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, by the Rev. John E. Fray, Belle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Cruikshank, to Henry Sterling Chapin.

READ—SEAMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, 156 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., Caroline H., daughter of Samuel H. Seaman, to William A. Read.

SMALL—BEE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, in Trinity Church, New-York, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Henry H. Small to Margaret Gordon Bee, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRAMHALL.—Ann Rebecca, wife of Cornelius Bramhall, and mother of Mrs. George G. Brooks, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at 166 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., Thursday, 22d. Interment at Mount Auburn. Kindly omit flowers.

CLOSE.—On Nov. 19, at his residence, Croton Falls, N. Y., Odle Close, in the 78th year of his age.

Burial service at Ivandell Cemetery, Som

REORGANIZING THE TEAM

Extraordinary Efforts to Put Princeton's Eleven in Form to Meet Yale.

CAPT. TRENCHARD'S NEW LINE-UP

Lea's Injury Causes Severe Loss—Holly at Tackle, Ward at Quarter and Rosengarten at Half.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Two weeks before the final championship football game with Yale the Princeton eleven, so far as the final make-up of the team is concerned, is as disorganized as it was at the beginning of the season. The disastrous game with the University of Pennsylvania showed that the team was far from its last year's form, and that an extraordinary effort must be put forth to get the eleven in condition to make a creditable fight with Yale on Dec. 1.

The last week's work has accordingly been much in the line of reorganization. Moreover, the injuries received by Lea in the Pennsylvania game seem likely to be so serious as to keep him out of the game the rest of the season. The inability of Princeton's backs to gain ground was also emphatically brought out. Capt. Trenchard must therefore begin anew as to the organization of his team, and this is what has engaged the attention of the coaches and himself during the practice since the Pennsylvania game.

First of all, Lea's place must be filled. Taylor has been placed there for a couple of days, and handles himself very well in his new position. He is not the equal of Lea, by any means, as a tackle, but will probably do a better job there than Church, heretofore the substitute tackle, and his position at guard can be filled as well as he himself has filled it by Rhodes, '97. Rhodes is, in fact, considered in the same class with big "Beef" Wheeler, as judged from the present playing of the two guards. If Taylor is found capable of playing Lea's place at tackle, he will be permanently transferred to that position, provided Lea fails to recover in time for the Yale game.

On the other side of the line Holly is again playing his position at tackle, after being placed on the second eleven and his position given to Armstrong, '98. There is no doubt that Holly is not playing his old-time game. He has not been in the practice more than half the time. He is, however, easily the superior of Armstrong or Church, and will be placed in his position in the Yale game. Of this there is little doubt. He has the experience of two championship games with Yale behind him, and Capt. Trenchard has a due regard for the experience of a candidate.

Smith continues to occupy left end. Harry Brown, the old left end, is able to be out again, but has not yet put on the uniform. If he is found to be able to play in the practice by the end of this week he will doubtless play in the Yale game. Smith is playing a good game, however, and but for a lack of experience is considered almost or quite Brown's equal.

Riggs, at centre, has not shown up as well as was expected of him. This fact accounts largely for the adverse criticism of Wheeler on his work in the Pennsylvania game. The papers were full of statements to the effect that Wharton had outplayed Wheeler. While it is true that Wheeler is not up to his last year's form, it is only just to him to take into consideration the fact that he is not playing next to Balliet this season, as he was last, but that Riggs is at centre and is not playing a game to compare with that of his predecessor.

Wheeler therefore had not only to play his own position against Wharton, but had also to help Riggs look after Bull. Moreover, Holly, on the other side, was not playing his game as was expected of him, and Wheeler was continually harassed by the superior game of Minds against Holly. In view of all these circumstances, Wheeler is still regarded by Princeton students as the best guard on the gridiron to-day.

The most important change which Capt. Trenchard has made in the reorganization of the team is the transfer of Ward from left half back to quarter back. This is looked upon as a good move. In spite of the fact that Poe played an excellent game in many respects on Dec. 10, the fact remains that he is deficient in the very point where a quarter should be strong, and that is in ability to general the team. Ward is strong in this respect. He is, perhaps, the best man on the team, so far as generalship goes. Every man on the eleven has the utmost confidence in his judgment, and he never loses his head. He is playing the position daily and is showing up well. His fault is his passing, which is at times slow and uncertain. But he is a man who learns rapidly. If he continues to improve as he has done for the last few days, it is likely he will play the position the remainder of the season.

Ward's position at left half back will be filled, probably, as well by either Barnett or Rosengarten. Rosengarten is the best man. He is a brilliant runner with the ball and an exceedingly hard man to tackle. He plays the twisting run, as played by Morse with such good effect. His one great fault is seen in a tendency to disregard his interference. Barnett has shown up well in his recent play and will probably divide honors with Rosengarten, as the latter gets hurt often and is thought unable to last through both halves of a hard game.

Barnett is especially good at circling the ends. He is a swift runner, and this will stand him in good stead in going around the end. Morse, at right half, will put up his usually strong game. He is now almost recovered from his recent illness, but is not yet strong enough to play through the entire practice. He is an enthusiast in the game, however, and always plays as long as his physician, Dr. McDonald, will permit.

It seems likely that no change will be made at full back. Corcoran is not showing up as well as was expected of him, but, when all things are said and done, he seems to be the best available man for the place. His kicking is somewhat slow and his punts are often so low that it is quite an easy matter for an opposing player to block them. This low style of punt is also a source of great trouble to the ends, as it is very difficult for them to get down the field in time to tackle the man catching them. The one good feature of such a punt is the fact that the catcher is quite apt to miss his catch, thus giving the end an opportunity to secure the ball. Corcoran is a strong defensive player, and this fact will keep him on the team, it is thought. He is also a good man in the interference and hits the line hard.

The demand for tickets for the game on Dec. 1 has become so great that President Munn has been obliged to cut the allowance for each student applicant down from six to four. Less than 2,500 are allotted the Princeton students, and these will all be snapped up in a hurry.

For the New-York alumni and friends of the college President Munn has arranged for the distribution of the tickets through the Princeton Club of New-York. It is possible that some tickets may be put on sale for the general public with the ticket-sellers, but it is feared the number will be small. But everything will be done to make the patrons of the great game as comfortable as possible with the limited accommodations at the disposal of the management.

To-morrow Capt. Trenchard plays his last game before meeting Yale, and that game will be watched with interest by many supporters of the orange and black as showing what sort of a game Princeton can now play.

A number of students will accompany the team to Orange, N. J., where the Orange Athletic Club will line up against Princeton. Capt. Trenchard will play the following men in the game to-morrow: Ends—Smith or Johnston, and Trenchard; tackles—Taylor and Holly; Guards—Rhodes and Wheeler; centre—Riggs; quarter back—Ward; half backs—Armstrong and Rosengarten or Barnett; full back—Cochran.

Special sale of Livery Overcoats. Colorings: Green, tans, blues, dahlia browns, and blacks made of triple weight English box Kerseys—the best quality,

OVERCOAT {To Order} $35.

Medium weight Chesterfield Overcoats, $25. Sleeves satin and best all wool, cashmere lined, velvet collars, strap or lap seams.

Pages', valets', and butlers' uniforms. Special designs and prices submitted.

Gentlemen's Driving Coats, cashmere or satin lined, to order, $25.

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth St., Bowery and Spring St.

COLUMBIA, Sr., 14; SOPHOMORES, 4

Class Football Championship Decided Upon a Slippery Gridiron.

Columbia '95.	Position.	Columbia '97.
Sturges	Left end	O'Connor
Stewart	Left tackle	Prentice
Miller	Left guard	Davidson
Mulliken	Centre	Andrew
Pilcher	Right guard	Clark
Curby	Right tackle	Bijur
Acker	Right end	O'Reardon
Hungerford	Quarter back	Armstead
Shipman	Left half back	Putnam
Crowell	Right half back	Presspich
Brown	Full back	Dobbins

The football teams representing the classes of '95 and '97 met at William's Bridge yesterday to decide which team should have the title of champion class team of the college, '95 having defeated '96 and '97 having come off victorious in the game with '98.

The game was called at 4 P. M., and during two halves of twenty minutes each the teams struggled for mastery on the slippery field. When time was called '95 was victorious with a score of 14 to 4.

In the first half '95, by virtue of its heavier rush line, made short but steady gains, and finally, after ten minutes' play, Shipman was forced across the line. Shipman kicked goal. No more scoring was done this half.

Class of '97 braced up in the second half, and a brilliant run of 40 yards by Putnam was followed by a double pass, in which Presspich got the ball over the line. No goal was kicked from this touch-down.

Shipman and Crowell did the best work for '95. Prentice, Presspich, Clark, and Putnam did good work for '97.

Umpire—Starr Taintor, '93. Referee—H. G. F. Chatain, '96. Linesman—Mr. Ward. Longest Runs for '95—Crowell, 15 yards and 35 yards; Shipman, 20 yards. For '97—Putnam, 40 yards; Presspich, 25 yards.

PUBLIC PRACTICE AT YALE.

Students Enjoy the Play, but Do Not Like the Idea.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—To-day's practice of the Yale team was, like yesterday, public. As in yesterday's case, only two hours' notice was given, but about 1,800 Yale graduates and undergraduates assembled on the field and greeted the appearance of the eleven with hearty cheers.

The 'Varsity lined up against a team made up of selected players from the second eleven and a number of graduate coachers, who have been training the team for a week. Hartwell and Heffelfinger were found in the second eleven line—Hartwell against Capt. Hinkey, and Heffelfinger against Beard, and both gave the Yale regulars hard practice. About an hour was played, and the feature of the occasion was the incessant cheering of the spectators, which encouraged the players hugely.

The plan of Capt. Hinkey in making the practice open to the public on two consecutive days just before the Harvard game is not relished here. The members of the university think that the coachers are too overconfident, and the betting has gone down materially. Many Yale men who were willing to give odds now fear that the exposure of the Yale team's play the past two days will be detrimental to Yale's chances on Saturday.

Murphy and Thorne did not play to-day, as both are slightly overtrained, and will rest till they line up against Harvard. Thorne's ankle is bruised, but he hopes to be able to get his speed by Saturday.

FOOTBALL GAMES AND GOSSIP.

—At a meeting held Monday night, John T. Pratt, '96, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected Chairman of Amherst's football team for 1895. The vote of the members of the team gave Pratt ten and Rosa, who has played end for three years, six, eleven votes being required to elect. The decision was left to the football directors, who elected Pratt. J. T. Pratt is a brother of H. L. Pratt, '95, who captained the team this year.

—Polytechnic Institute and Brooklyn High School elevens will line up at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, Thanksgiving Day, to decide the Long Island Interscholastic League championship. Last year the "Polys" were beaten, but this year they expect to put up a much better game.

—Walter Camp will not be back from California till the first week in December. Yale coachers have been disappointed, as a report was sent out that Camp was in the East.

TO INVITE ENGLISH ATHLETES.

New-York Athletic Club Trying to Arrange an International Meeting.

The New-York Athletic Club has decided to invite the London Athletic Club to send a team to this country next year to compete in an international athletic tournament. The New-York Athletic Club some time ago asked the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy and the Boston Athletic Association to join with the New-York Athletic Club and invite the English team to visit here and enter athletic meetings in each city, but these two clubs declined.

The Board of Governors of the New-York Athletic Club met yesterday and discussed the recommendation of the Athletic Committee to invite the London Athletic Club to send a team of athletes here, and a letter will be sent to the London Athletic Club next week.

President Bartow S. Weeks told a reporter for The New-York Times last night that a proposition would be made to the London Athletic Club, but its nature would be decided at a meeting of the Board of Governors, to be held next Tuesday.

The New-York Athletic Club wants a representative English team to visit this country and will agree to any fair suggestion made by the London Club. If the Englishmen cannot send a representative team to compete with the pick of the athletes here, then the New-York Athletic Club will suggest that a team representing the London Athletic Club come over and meet a team of the New-York Athletic Club.

COMPANY B's GOOD SHOOTING.

Ran Up a Score of 633 Points in the Abeel Trophy Competition.

The Abeel Trophy match, in which nineteen teams of ten men each are competing on the Seventh's range, was continued last evening, when six teams took part. Company B took the lead by scoring 633 points, which is six points ahead of G's Monday night record. The scores follow:

COMPANY B.

Rank. Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt	33	33	66
Private E. P. Fowler	30	35	65
Sergt. L. Sands	29	29	58
Corp. F. Melville	31	32	63
Sergt. W. M. Halstead	30	30	60
Private L. P. Weber	29	33	62
Corp E. P. Sands	31	33	64
Corp. G. H. Richards	31	31	62
Sergt. H. V. D. Black	32	33	65
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	33	35	68
Total	309	324	633

COMPANY E.

Private A. E. Wells	28	29	57
Sergt. A. E. Wood	28	33	61
Sergt. P. J. White	28	31	59
Corp. A. W. Trotter	33	32	65
Private H. N. Tiemann	29	34	63
Private S. S. Johnson	29	30	59
Corp. J. Milleman	29	35	64
Private W. H. Brown	30	33	63
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	29	34	63
Private C. E. Gleason	26	29	55
Total	289	320	609

COMPANY F, JR.

Private G. Kemble, Jr.	27	33	60
Private J. R. Delierer	31	32	63
Private W. D. Edwards	28	29	57
Sergt. T. C. Wiswall	20	32	52
Corp. L. L. Clarke	30	32	62
Private G. L. Carten, Jr.	27	27	54
Private H. Morrell	29	28	57
Private E. P. Jessup	26	27	53
Lieut. C. W. Nichols	30	27	57
Private F. E. Baker	29	33	62
Total	277	300	577

COMPANY B., JR.

Lieut. J. E. Schuyler	28	33	61
Private J. F. Matthews	29	30	59
Corp. J. D. Crouch	18	31	49
Corp. J. M. Jones	31	29	60
Private E. T. Donnelly	30	30	60
Private S. C. Hodge	27	35	62
Private D. A. Carpenter	29	31	60
Corp. A. Gerry	29	32	61
Private H. G. Barnard	25	30	55
Sergt. M. A. White	26	28	54
Totals	274	297	571

COMPANY E., JR.

Private M. V. Connor	30	26	56
Private J. Hopkins	28	29	57
Private G. W. McLaughlin	28	30	58
Corp. A. J. Vaast	26	32	58
Private F. S. Baker	29	33	62
Sergt. A. F. Pfeiffer	25	33	48
Private H. C. Miller	30	30	60
Private W. D. Moore	26	28	54
Private F. B. Mytinger	27	29	56
Private J. McSivegan	29	26	55
Totals	278	286	564

COMPANY F, 3D.

Sergt. H. H. Duryee	22	20	42
Private R. E. Moss	24	29	53
Private W. E. McCord	31	27	58
Sergt. R. C. Fisher	27	28	55
Private B. F. Goodspeed	28	35	63
Private H. Block	24	21	45
Private G. C. Dempsey	27	20	47
Private C. O. Woodhouse, Jr.	26	32	58
Corp. C. E. Maxfield	25	22	47
Private H. H. Smith	25	16	41
Totals	259	250	509

All-Day Gun Shoot at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 20.—The South Orange Field Club will hold its first all-day gun shoot on its grounds on Thanksgiving Day. William N. Drake, the crack shot of the Maplewood Gun Club, will manage the affair, with a committee composed of A. C. Babson, Dr. John W. Fisher, and William H. Smith. Entries close with Mr. Smith next Monday. There will be twelve events beginning with a handicap at twenty-five targets, open to club members only. First, second, third, and fourth merchandise prizes will be awarded and the handicaps will be liberal to encourage inexperienced marksmen.

FALLS BY HUNTSMEN.

George L. Day Badly Bruised at the Meadowbrook's Meet.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 20.—The Meadowbrook Hunt Club was joined in its run to-day by gentlemen members of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club. The hunt met at East Williston and promptly at 3:30 the signal was given by the master of the Meadowbrook hounds to put the hounds on the trail. The run was about eight miles across country, and a prettier day for an exciting run across hill and dale could not be wished for by the huntsmen. A larger number of ladies and gentlemen were present at the hunt to-day than at any previous event this season. The run led from East Williston across the fields of the master of the Meadowbrook Hounds, Frank Gray Griswold, thence across part o Hempstead plains and farms and back across the Roslyn Turnpike. The fields were exceedingly slippery on account of the recent rains. The first to receive a fall was Harry Hewitt, who rode Meadow Lark. Six gentlemen who were immediately behind Mr. Hewitt jumped over him and his horse and within six inches of his head without injuring him in the least. Miss Roby, who had her ankle broken several months ago while hunting, was the only lady in the saddle to-day.

Several gentlemen of both the Meadowbrook and Genesee Valley Hunt Clubs received falls during the run. The most serious accident of the day occurred when George Lord Day, a member of the Meadowbrook Club, was thrown while about to take an unusually high fence. Mr. Day was thrown heavily to the ground and fell underneath his horse. One of the bones in Mr. Day's leg was broken, and he also received many severe bruises as well. He was taken at once to the Meadowbrook Clubhouse, and Drs. Finn and Ludlum of Hempstead were summoned to examine his injuries, which are not dangerous.

The numerous falls to-day were attributed to the slippery condition of the fields. A large number of ladies followed the hunt in tandems, traps, carts, and other vehicles.

Among those present at the hunt to-day were Mr. S. Howland, master of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. James Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Miss May Bird, Miss Berman, Miss Roby, Mr. E. Willard Roby, Mr. Harry Page, Mr. George Lord Day, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. Magoun, Mr. Frank Gray Griswold, Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Travis, Mr. H. M. Kersey, Mr. B. R. Kitredge, Mr. William Hayes, Mr. Charles G. Wilson, Mrs. J. F. D. Lancer, Mr. C. C. Baldwin, Jr., Mr. W. M. Cutting, Jr., Mr. H. L. Herbert, Mr. Courtney, and Max Stevens.

The Yampa to Race Abroad.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The schooner yacht Yampa has been purchased by R. S. Palmer of Newport, R. I., and is to be fitted out here, under Capt. Sherlock, for the Mediterranean, where she will take part in the races of next Spring.

The Yampa was designed by A. Cary Smith for Chester W. Chapin of New-York, and built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., in 1887. She is a keel boat of steel, 110 feet 9 inches on the water line, 134 feet over all, 27 foot beam, 12 feet 9 inches deep, and 13 feet 9 inches draugat. She is of 170.31 tons, and 161.80 tons net.

Harlem Republican Club Bowling.

Harlem Republican Club's bowling tournament will begin Thursday evening, Dec. 6. The following clubs have entered: Phoenix, New-York, Windsor, Lincoln, Lotos, Grip, Bachelor, Standard, Harlem, Puritan, and Clique. The first four clubs have entered two teams, and the rest one team each. Almost the entire entrance fee, $150, will be spent for the following prizes: Members of team finishing first and second, individual prizes for first and second high average, and first and second for greatest number of spares. The schedule will be ready in about one week.

LIBERTY'S FINE BOWLING

It Makes the Highest Score of the Cycling Clubs' Tourney.

SURPRISED KINGS COUNTY TEAM

Good-Natured Guying at the Games Rolled Last Night—Manhattans Win and Lose a Contest.

The Kings County Wheelmen and the Liberty Bicycle Club played their first tournament bowling games last night on the Town Hall alleys, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn. The first game was close all the way through, with the Libertys leading from the second frame to the end of the eighth by a slight margin, the game finally going to Kings County by five points.

Geer seemed very nervous, and his score was in consequence low. Capt. Schwalbach therefore decided to put Winkler in his place, and the change was most successful. Winkler had never before played in a tournament game, and his score was gratifying to the Liberty team and had the effect of steadying them in a noticeable degree.

The Libertys began the second game with a lead of 20 points in the first frame, which they increased to 45 in the second and to 117 in the fourth. This lead, together with the ceaseless good-natured guying by the Liberty followers, "rattled" the Kings County men, and they were beaten at the end of the sixth frame.

In the seventh frame they pulled themselves together and cut down Liberty's lead by 8 points, but the latter took every pin in sight and increased their lead steadily, finally winning the game by the comfortable margin of 167 points.

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
Miles	0	6	4	145
Hart	3	3	4	141
McGee	4	1	5	146
Martin	2	3	5	136
Nellis	0	6	4	139
Total	9	19	22	707

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
Mullins	1	5	4	141
Kenyon	2	3	5	140
Taylor	3	4	3	181
Geer	0	3	7	117
Laney	1	2	7	126
Total	7	17	26	702

FRAMES.

K. C. W.	81	131	196	271	359	433	495	560	636	707
Liberty	68	140	215	282	367	434	500	558	626	702

Averages—Kings County, 141 2-5; Liberty, 140 2-5.
Scorers—A. R. Gardner and S. Winkler. Umpire—M. J. Gavan. Captains—W. C. Nellis and Alexander Schwalbach.

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
Miles	0	6	4	137
Hart	2	5	3	161
McGee	3	1	6	143
Martin	2	3	5	143
Nellis	2	1	7	121
Total	9	16	25	705

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
Mullins	4	5	1	197
Kenyon	4	2	4	170
Taylor C. W.	3	4	4	150
Winkler	4	3	3	180
Laney	4	3	3	175
Total	18	17	15	872

FRAMES.

Liberty	83	190	284	397	456	539	616	718	806	872
Kings C. W.	63	145	211	280	347	413	498	580	647	705

Average—Kings County, 145; Liberty, 174 2-5.
Scorers—A. R. Gardner and H. Valentine. Umpire—M. J. Gavan. Referee—M. J. Gavan. Captains—W. C. Nellis and Alexander Schwalbach.

EACH WON A GAME.

Columbias and Manhattans Divide in the Bowling Tournament.

The first games rolled in this city in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs were decided last evening on the Manhattan Bicycle Club's temporary alleys at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. Opposed to the Manhattan's five were the Columbia Wheelmen's bowlers of Brooklyn. When these teams met at Bantle's alleys in Brooklyn last week they divided the honors, the Manhattans taking the first game. Last night they carried out the same programme.

Plain sailing was the rule for the local team from beginning to end in the opening battle. The Columbias got a slight lead in the fifth frame, but it availed them nothing. Their temporary advantage was the signal for vociferous applause and frequent repetitions of the question: "What's the matter with the Columbias?"

The Brooklyn team and its followers could yell very much louder than the local boys, but this was a game to show that not to the loudest belong the plums. The final score was 703 to 650. The Columbia team was made up of Boe, its Captain; Gaden, a steady bowler; Letzkus, Ruprecht, and Bierling.

The Manhattan's five comprised Pelin, Staubach, Lathrop, McFarland, and Bartsch. The latter and Capt. Pelin are among the best rollers in the club, and in last night's games their work was very satisfactory.

Gaden gave his team fine support in the second game, and it was owing principally to his steady rolling that the Columbias got half of the honors. He made the high score of the evening, and thus kept up his good average for The Times Medal. Boe's clever work toward the close of the game was much admired, as also was Pelin's. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
Pelin	3	4	3	157
Slautach	1	3	6	122
Lathrop	2	3	5	128
McFarland	2	4	4	142
Bartsch	4	2	4	156
Totals	12	16	22	703

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
Boe	0	5	5	132
Gaden	0	4	6	122
Letzkus	1	1	8	113
Ruprecht	3	3	4	153
Bierling	1	4	5	136
Totals	5	17	28	650

FRAMES.

Manhattan	74	151	203	260	315	415	484	551	630	703
Columbia	61	129	188	256	326	391	456	517	586	650

Average—Manhattan, 140 3-5; Columbia, 130.
Scorers—Joseph Oatman and A. Wessels. Umpire—F. H. Campbell. Captains—Mr. Pelin and Mr. Boe.

SECOND GAME.

MANHATTAN.

	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
Pelin	3	3	4	150
Staubach	0	3	7	112
Lathrop	0	5	5	136
McFarland	2	2	6	127
Bartsch	2	1	7	121
Totals	7	14	29	646

COLUMBIA.

	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
Boe	1	4	5	137
Garden	5	2	3	163
Letzkus	1	4	5	134
Ruprecht	3	3	4	156
Bierling	1	2	7	115
Total	11	15	24	705

Manhattan ..64 112 178 228 299 373 457 525 573 646
Columbia 64 118 185 274 354 410 500 555 618 705
Scorers—Joseph Oatman and A. Wessels. Umpire—F. H. Campbell. Captains—Mr. Pelin and Mr. Boe. Average—Manhattan, 129 1-5; Columbia, 141.

TRAINING FOR THE BIG RACES.

Foreign Cyclers Exercising on Jersey Roads—Big Entry List.

The entries for the international bicycle races at Madison Square Garden next week came in in such large numbers yesterday at Manager Sheehan's office, 5 Vanderbilt Avenue, that it will probably be a day or two yet before the list is announced. No indoor tournament ever held in this country has had so many prominent riders on the list of attractions as this one.

Among the stars in the twenty-four-hour race beginning on Friday evening of Thanksgiving week will be A. S. Ellreich, the wonderful long-distance champion of Australia. This event, judging by the calibre of the entries, will result in the best twenty-four-hour contest ever held under a roof. Both Champion Zimmerman and "Kid" Wheeler will be among the pacemakers in this big race. The winner will get a purse of $400 in gold, the second man $200, and the third $150.

The list of officials to serve at the opening evening's (Tuesday) races was announced yesterday. It includes the names of gentlemen prominent in the wheeling world and is as follows: Referee—Howard E. Raymond; Judges—George B. McLellan, Thomas L. Hamilton, Francis P. Prial, and William Halpin; Timers—Wendall Baker and S. W. Merrihew; Chief Scorer—Frederick Jenkens; Scorers—R. L. Jones, George C. Pennell; Clerk of Course—F. J. Wagner; Starter—A. H. Chamberlain; Umpires—C. P. Staubach and Harry Strugnell; Marshal—M. A. Heath.

Cold as was the weather yesterday, the foreign riders, Lesna, Edwards, Verheyen, Guerry, and Colombo, took a long run over the roads north of the city. They have been told of the excellent highways of Jersey, and ere the tournament begins they may be piloted around near Elizabeth and Rahway. The visitors are a very polite lot of young men and have made many friends among the local cyclists.

Zimmerman and Wheeler did their usual work on the roads about Freehold. The former is just a trifle too heavy to show at his best, but otherwise he is in perfect condition. If the weather remains favorable his daily work will bring him around to the form he desires to attain.

All of the clubs in Brooklyn, as well as this city, will be represented in the A and B events, which means that there will be a hard contest for the possession of The New-York Times club trophy. The Jersey clubs also have made many entries.

FIGURES SPEAK FOR CYCLING.

An Interesting Record Obtained by the Park Police of Brooklyn.

Capt. McNamara of the Prospect Park police squad, at the suggestion of Brooklyn's Park Commissioner, Frank Squier, caused the wheelmen passing down the Coney Island Boulevard to be counted on the first two Sundays of the present month. This was done to enable a better idea to be formed of the use to which the cycle path now in course of construction will be put when completed. On the 4th inst. the total was 2,167, and on the 11th it was 2,275. The detailed count, showing the tally between hours, as prepared by Capt. McNamara, follows:

SUNDAY, NOV. 4.

Bicycles going out of Prospect Park down the Boulevard:

Between 5 A. M. and 6 A. M.	3
Between 6 A. M. and 7 A. M.	7
Between 7 A. M. and 8 A. M.	44
Between 8 A. M. and 9 A. M.	111
Between 9 A. M. and 10 A. M.	344
Between 10 A. M. and 11 A. M.	546
Between 11 A. M. and 12 noon	313
Between 12 noon and 1 P. M.	105
Between 1 P. M. and 2 P. M.	64
Between 2 P. M. and 3 P. M.	249
Between 3 P. M. and 4 P. M.	221
Between 4 P. M. and 5 P. M.	98
Between 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.	44
Between 6 P. M. and 7 P. M.	2
Between 7 P. M. and 8 P. M.	12
Between 8 P. M. and 9 P. M.	6
Total	2,167

SUNDAY, NOV. 11.

Bicycles and other vehicles going out of Prospect Park and down the Boulevard:

6 A. M. to 8 A. M.	12
8 A. M. to 9 A. M.	9
9 A. M. to 10 A. M.	43
10 A. M. to 11 A. M.	208
11 A. M to 12 noon	245
12 noon to 1 P. M.	58
1 P. M. to 2 P. M.	56
2 P. M. to 3 P. M.	410
3 P. M. to 4 P. M.	780
4 P. M. to 5 P. M.	392
5 P. M. to 6 P. M.	53
6 P. M. to 7 P. M.	9
Total	2,275

These figures are chiefly interesting as showing to what magnitude the pastime of cycling has attained. The count is surprising because it was made when the riding season is supposed to be at an end. Had the totals been secured when the season was at its height, the result would doubtless have been astounding.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—There should be some lively cycle racing on Thanksgiving Day at Jamaica, L. I. Three events have been arranged by Frank Tatum to take place on the road, and in each fast work is looked for. The eight-mile event for boys under fifteen years of age will probably have a large number of entries, and so will the twenty-five-mile handicap. The third race will be a match at ten miles between J. Warner of the Liberty Wheelmen and P. Munn of Brooklyn. This race will be started at 11 A. M. and the twenty-five-mile event at 2 o'clock. The boys' race will come between the two.

—Parisians are looking forward to a bigger cycling season than ever next year. If Zimmerman decides not to go back it is not improbable that "Johnny" Johnson may be induced to forsake the Class B ranks and become the idol of the gay Parisians. On the other side there is a great and growing desire to see the man who can pedal a mile in 1:35 2-5, and should he eventually find himself racing on French soil it is thought he would become very popular.

—A party of twenty Detroit cyclists will leave this city the latter part of June for a trip awheel through Continental Europe. Clarence H. Smith, the veteran cicerone will conduct the party. According to the itinerary the party will be about ten weeks. It is expected that the cost of the trip will be about $350 for each member of the party. Those desiring to accompany the tourists can address Mr. Smith at 211 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, for details.

—Lenz, the Pittsburg cyclist, on a trip around the world, has not been heard from directly since May. On the second of that month he sent a letter home from Tabreez, in which he said he expected to reach Constantinople via Erzeroum. The cycling world has taken a great deal of interest in this young globe girdler, and news of his safety would be received everywhere with a feeling of glad relief.

—French riders are never disqualified for looking around.

EASTHAMPTON'S GOLF CLUB.

Organized Last Summer—Links Laid Out and the Club Booming.

Among the numerous golf clubs which were organized during the past Summer or which attained pronounced success was the Maidstone Golf Club of Easthampton, L. I. It is a branch of the well-known Maidstone Club, one of the finest and most extensive Summer clubs on Long Island. Easthampton is about twelve miles below Southampton and the Shinnecock Hills, and a number of its Summer residents who are members of the Maidstone Club caught the golf fever early in the season. The spacious grounds around the clubhouse were just the thing for golf links, and it did not take long to have a fine course of holes laid out.

One of the most active in organizing this golf club was C. L. W. Eidlitz, the architect, of this city. He is a member of the St. Andrew's Club, Yonkers, and was quick to see the advantages that Easthampton possessed for a good golf club. Several other members of the Maidstone Club are members of the St. Andrew's Club, and golf enthusiasm was soon at fever heat. The course of seven holes covers a circuit of about one and a quarter miles, going over a beautiful portion of the country and commanding from nearly every point a grand view of the ocean. A portion of the links circles around what is called Hook Pond, a long sheet of water jutting back from near the sand dunes of the ocean to a considerable distance inland. No regular tournaments were held during the season, but a great deal of playing was done. Next year several big events will take place. The grounds are being enlarged now to nine holes. Near one edge of Hook Pond, where the ground is damp, the water is being drained off into a low ditch, which will form an artificial water bunker, propably the only one in this country. There are also fences and sand bunkers, so there is no deficiency in the matter of hazards.

"Willie" Dunn, the professional champion of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club visited the Maidstone links and was very well pleased with them. He mapped out the course and gave valuable suggestions regarding the placing of holes, &c., to the committee in charge. This committee consists of William A. Wheelock, Chairman; Charles L. W. Eidlitz, and Prof. Mayo-Smith of the Political Economy Department of Columbia College. The President of the Maidstone Club is Everett Herrick, and Dr. George E. Monroe of this city is Vice President.

Prof. Mayo-Smith became a very active golfer during the season, and is determined to go at it with more energy than ever next year. The links are so near the ocean that during the hottest days the members can play with perfect comfort. The club had about thirty subscription members last season.

CROWNED

WITH GOLD 9 MEDALS, INCLUDING CHICAGO, 1893.

Kronthal

THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED

TABLE WATERS.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

RIBBON WINNERS SOLD

Close of the Auction Sale of the Horse Show Animals.

JOIE, THE JUMPER, FETCHES $1,000

Dr. Webb's Clean-cut Hackneys in Demand—Phantom Brings $1,475—Not So Good Prices as on Monday.

The annual Horse Show sale of horses of all classes, including many prize winners at the recent exhibition, held by Tattersalls at Madison Square Garden, was concluded yesterday. The lot sold yesterday did not bring as large a price as that sold

ALL WOMEN'S CLUBS UNITE

State Federation for General Advancement of the Sex.

JENNIE JUNE CROLY IS PRESIDENT

Sorosis Entertains the Delegates at Luncheon at Sherry's at Noon —Mrs. A. M. Palmer's Guests at Night.

The New-York State Federation of Woman's Clubs is an established fact.

All day long yesterday Sorosis and its guests wrestled with the problem of organization, and it was not until long after 6 o'clock that a very weary Chairwoman, with flushed cheeks, laid down a pretty ivory gavel, whose almost ceaseless rat-tat had hardly sufficed to keep in order the busy tongues of several hundred excited women.

It is safe to say that Sherry's blue ballroom has never before seen such a gathering. The group of black-coated waiters who peered in at the door during the last part of the proceedings wore upon their faces expressions of blank astonishment.

At 9:30 o'clock the women began to gather. There were Shakespeare Clubwomen and women interested in street-cleaning, historical women, ethical women, and professional women; women with a penchant for athletics, and women who advocate good citizenship.

There were women who met Saturday night, and those who met Monday night. There was the woman who said that she belonged to a selfish little club that looked out for nothing but itself, and another woman who made the whole roomful of women laugh because her club had an office for every member. There were women with all the other characteristics and other club ties from all parts of the State, anxious to join hands in the new movement for the advancement of the women's world.

Monday and the greater part of yesterday morning was spent in each club telling how it marched in the great procession.

The afternoon was well along before the important business of electing permanent officers was started.

Business began in the morning by the election of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth and Mrs. Maude K. Clarke, respectively, Chairman and Secretary pro tem.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. J. K. Dunne, Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, and Mrs. Jennie M. Lozier, with Mrs. Thomas J. Backus as Chairman—and the Nominating Committee —Mrs. Edwin F. Low, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. Lawrence of Waterville, and Mrs. Silsbee of Seneca Falls, with Mrs. Jeanette Leeper as Chairman—withdrew to committee rooms.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Chairman of the Enrollment Committee, was assisted by Mrs. MacDonald of Staten Island and Mrs. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo in receiving the names of the clubs who wished to join the federation.

At noon Sorosis again took up its duties as a private club and hostess, and entertained the delegates with a luncheon in one of the reception rooms.

At the afternoon meeting the names of the enrolled clubs were read, and the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted the results of its conference, which were accepted, with only one slight amendment.

"I don't like that at all," said Mrs. Helmuth, holding up the gavel with a repressive air, when the Chairman of the committee read that invitations for meetings of the State Federation should be given a year in advance.

"Well, it is all in your hands," said Mrs. Chairman Backus, with a laugh.

But Mrs. Leeper showed to the apparent satisfaction of the delegates that it was really the very best thing.

"All in favor please manifest it by saying 'Aye,'" said Mrs. Helmuth.

"Aye!" came the response in a chorus.

"No!" said Mrs. Helmuth.

But hers was the only dissenting voice.

The nomination of a President had not been a difficult undertaking. It was very certain to every one that the honor would be given to Mrs. Croly or Mrs. Lozier.

These names were offered by the Nominating Committee, and Mrs. Margaret T. Yardly, Mrs. Christina J. Higley, and Mrs. Mumford, the tellers, went around with the ballot boxes. Mrs. Croly received 43 votes and Mrs. Lozier 36. The result was received with tumultuous applause.

"I move, Mme. President, that the names of successful candidates be received in silence," said Mrs. Trautman. The motion was carried by acclamation.

Sorosis made a discovery about this time that was painful. There was some doubt as to whether, Mrs. Croly having been elected President from Sorosis, other members from the same club could hold other offices.

Mrs. E. F. Low, of the Woman's Press Club, solved the question.

"Mrs. Croly represents the Woman's Press Club here," she said. "She is not here as a member of Sorosis."

This was a stunning blow to anybody who had never thought of Mrs. Croly as outside of Sorosis or as other than the Federation President, elected from Sorosis.

When there had been time to recover, Mrs. Helmuth arose to the occasion with almost patriotic warmth.

"Mrs. Croly belongs to Sorosis," she said. "She was our founder; she is our mother."

"The women here represent the clubs from which they are delegates," said Mrs. Lozier, acting as arbitrator. "There is no Sorosis here except in the delegates from Sorosis."

There was great applause at this. Sorosis, which made up a very large element of the gathering, even if she had only two official representatives, had to settle down to the fact that it was the Press Club, Mrs. Croly, and not Sorosis's Mrs. Croly who had received the honors of the day.

The other officers elected were: Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, Vice President; Mrs. T. O. Vose, Utica, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Allen C. Washington, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Louise Lathrop, Seneca Falls, Treasurer, and Mrs. Felix Adler, Auditor.

The eight Vice Presidents elected from the Presidents of the different clubs were Mrs. William D. Helmuth, President of Sorosis; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, President Progressive Woman's League; Mrs. James Scrimgeour, President Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association; Mrs. Truman J. Backus, President Brooklyn Woman's Club; Miss Buck, President Graduates' Association, Buffalo; Mrs. John J. Amory, President New-York Branch Vassar Students' Aid Society; Mrs. Gowinlock, President Monday Club, Warsaw, and Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, President Rutgers Alumnae Association.

The meeting lasted so long that the guests, who had filled the room to overflowing, gradually melted away, leaving only delegates in the front of the hall, and even with them the votes were reduced nearly one-half at the election of the last officers.

A motion was passed that the State Federation affiliate with the general society.

Mrs. Mumford, Vice President of that society, congratulated its "youngest daughter," and every one went home happy.

Herr Carl Krill gave the federation some exquisite airs on the violoncello during the afternoon, and the Sorosis Carol Club warbled charmingly.

The clubs enrolled in the federation were the Colonial Club, Brooklyn; Travelers' Club, Ulan Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club, Y. L. M. Club, Little Mothers' Aid Association, Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, Plato Club, Port Washington; Woman's Club, Twelfth Night Club, Photerone Club, Brooklyn; Historical Club, Ilion; Woman's Club, Oneonta; Woman's Conference, Society of Ethical Culture; Richmond County Woman's Club, Professional Woman's League, Woman's Art Club, Fortnightly Club, New-Brighton; Working Girls' Society, Brooklyn; New-York Branch Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Fortnightly Literary Club, Brooklyn; Packer Collegiate Institute Association, Brooklyn; Portia Reading Club, Brooklyn; Monday Evening Club, Westfield; Emma Willard Association, Graduates' Association, Buffalo; Woman's Legal Education Society, Jamaica Woman's Club, Shakespeare Club, Seneca Falls; Saturday Night Club, Waterville; Cambridge Club, Brooklyn; Woman's Investigating Club, Buffalo; Sorosis, Alumnae Association, Medical College and Hospital for Women; Ladies' Health Protective Association, Wells College Alumnae Association, Highland Park Literary Club, Buffalo; Alumnae Association, St. Mary's Seminary Club, Brooklyn; Winter Club, New-Utrecht; Vassar Students' Aid Society, Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association, Brooklyn Woman's Club, New Century Club, Utica; Society for Political Study, Woman's Press Club, Clio Literary Club, Nineteenth Century Club, Haverstraw; Rutgers Alumnae Association, Deltaton Club, Hudson; Urban Club, Brooklyn; Political Science Club, Brooklyn; Woman's Guild, Homoeopathic Hospital; Century Club, Buffalo; Scribblers' Club, Buffalo, Froebel Society, Brooklyn; Wheaton Club, and Monday Club, Warsaw.

The delegates were the guests of Mrs. A. M. Palmer in the evening. She invited them to see "The New Woman" at Palmer's Theatre. The performance was thoroughly enjoyed.

PLATE-GLASS WINDOW BREAKER

Police Think They Have the Man Who Has Been Working in Sixth Avenue Three Weeks.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station think they have at last caught the man who for the last three weeks has been smashing windows along Sixth Avenue.

A man broke a plate-glass window in O'Neill's store three weeks ago. A reward of $1,000 was offered for the arrest of the criminal, but the police could get no clue.

The watchman employed by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson heard the sound of breaking glass at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He rushed around to the Sixth Avenue side of the store, whence the sound came, and saw a man in the act of throwing a brick through a five-hundred-dollar plate-glass window. One brick had already been thrown in.

The fellow said his name was Frank Nelson. He had, he said, no home, and wanted to be arrested.

"I broke the window to rob, because I was hungry," he declared.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Nelson denied that he had ever done an act of the kind before. He was held for trial.

John Kenny, the ex-convict, who broke the window of the jewelry store at 334 Bowery Monday night and stole a quantity of jewelry, was taken before Justice Hogan yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court and held for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

THINKS IT IS A RESORT FOR THIEVES

Board of Excise Wants to Close a Catharine Street Saloon.

The Excise Board will investigate, to-day, charges made against the character of Patrick Coleman's saloon at 34 Catharine Street. It may revoke his license if the statements made in the following report from Superintendent Byrnes are substantiated:

About 7 P. M. on Oct. 18 Leonard Gay of 71 New Chambers Street, with two men, entered the saloon at 34 Catharine Street to get a drink. He put down a five-dollar bill in payment. The bartender, John Coleman, gave the bill to an unknown man to change. The man failed to return. Gay made a complaint to the Fourth Precinct Station House. Policeman W. S. Barstow went to investigate. The bartender, who admitted the facts as stated, said that if Gay would return at about 11 o'clock the change would be returned to him. Gay returned at that time, and the bartender and two men beat him. John Coleman and John Johnson were arrested, and before Justice Ryan, in the Tombs, Coleman was held in $300 bail to answer. Johnson was discharged.

The Excise Board sent an Inspector to Capt. Slevin of the Fourth Precinct to ask him to sign a statement that the saloon was a headquarters for thieves. This Capt. Slevin refused to do; first, because he has not been in the precinct long enough to make such a bold charge, and second, because Coleman has only been conducting the saloon a short time. The Excise Board took the license away from his predecessor on a similar charge.

Capt. Slevin's attitude in the matter caused considerable annoyance to the excise men, and it is rumored that they will call Superintendent Byrnes's attention to his refusal to sign the statement.

The Rev. Paul Semmerlotte, pastor of the Duetsch Evangelish Reformirte Bethanien-Gemenide, of 235 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, filed, with the Excise Board, yesterday, a protest against the granting of a license to Joseph Saxl, who desires to open a liquor store at 2,126 Second Avenue.

In his protest the Rev. Mr. Semmerlotte says there are more than enough saloons in the neighborhood selling vile, cheap, poisonous goods. A large number of other residents have petitioned against the granting of the license. The application will be given a hearing in a few days.

GEN. MILES TO TAKE COMMAND

Will Go to Governors Island This Morning—The Welcome There.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the successor of Gen. O. O. Howard as Commander of the Department of the East, arrived in town yesterday and is stopping at the Holland House. In his party are Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles, Sherman Miles, and Capt. Marion P. Maus of his personal staff.

He was met by Capts. F. Michler and E. L. Huggins of his staff and Capt. James Allen, signal officer.

Gen. Miles will take charge at Governors Island this morning. He will be welcomed with a salute of thirteen guns and met at the pier by Col. Dangerfield Parker, commanding officer at Governors Island; Gen. Breck, and other officers.

Blaze at St. Gabriel's Church Fair.

While the fair at St. Gabriel's Church, which is being held in the seven-story building 207 East Thirty-sixth Street, was in progress last evening, a kerosene lamp exploded on one of the show tables, and set fire to the draperies. An alarm of fire was sounded, but before the engines had reached the place the fire had been extinguished by Father Thornton, who burned one of his hands severely. The goods destroyed in the fire amounted to about $50 in money. No damage was done to the building.

A Convict Dies of Starvation.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 20.—Thomas Trainor, the convicted murderer of his divorced wife and her husband, died in the county jail in this city last night of starvation. Trainor was tried and convicted at the Fall term of court of murder in the first degree, and was waiting for the sentence of death to be passed. For several weeks he has refused all food, and at the time of his death weighed only sixty-eight pounds.

HOLMES AN OLD OFFENDER

Not the First Time He Has Swindled Insurance Companies.

HIS CONFESSION TO THE DETECTIVE

Holmes and Mrs. Pitezel Both Arrive in Philadelphia—No Indictment for Murder Yet Asked For.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The developments to-day in the conspiracy and possible murder case, whereby $10,000 insurance was obtained from the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, were the arrival in Philadelphia of Herman Mudgett, alias Harry H. Holmes, alias Howard, the arch-conspirator; Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitezel, alias Cook, the wife or widow of the victim, with her sixteen-year-old daughter Meda and one-year-old boy, and Holmes's wife, and the receipt of intelligence that Lawyer Howe of St. Louis, who was indicted as a co-conspirator, is on his way hither. The date when Holmes, Howe, and Mrs. Pitezel will be arraigned in court on the indictments charging them with conspiracy to cheat and defraud has not been fixed, but Assistant District Attorney Kinsey, who, with District Attorney Graham, will conduct the prosecution, stated this afternoon that the trial would be hurried.

Holmes and Mrs. Pitezel were brought from Boston by Detective Crawford and Supervisor of Claims Perry of the Fidelity Association. Mrs. Holmes is not under arrest, but accompanied her husband, and the Pitezel children were in the company of their mother.

Detective Crawford told the story of the trip from Boston, which was full of exciting incidents.

The party left Boston at 7:30 o'clock last evening, and on the train Holmes, handcuffed to the detective, went over his adventures from boyhood. When the train was passing Providence, Holmes turned to his custodian and remarked: "See here, Crawford, I think my wife and Mrs. Pitezel can raise between them $500. I'm a hypnotizer. If you'll let me hypnotize you, so that we can escape I'll give you the $500."

"Hypnotism," returned the detective, "always spoils my appetite. I'm afraid the $500 is no inducement when weighed against possible dyspepsia."

Holmes then told the detective that he was raised in Burlington, Vt., and attended the schools there until he was fifteen years old. He taught school for a time, and afterward went to a local college, working in Summer time to pay his fees. Graduating in Burlington, he went to a Michigan college and there made the acquaintance, as a student, of the physician who, he alleges, agreed to supply the body used in this last fraud from New-York. The two young men worked during vacation as Holmes had done in the East. About twelve years ago one Summer they were short of funds, and Holmes's friend thought of an insurance swindle, in which a bogus body was to be used. The friend, now a physician, had his life insured for $12,500; the body was procured in Chicago, the identification with the insured doctor was made, and Holmes collected the money.

The scheme was repeated several times. On one occasion Holmes insured his own life for $20,000. Then he went to a hotel in Rhode Island, wearing a beard. He got a body, took it two miles from the hotel, cut the head off, and buried the rest. He shaved, went to the hotel, registered under a new name, and asked for Holmes. They said he had gone out, but was staying at the hotel. The swindler took the head, charred it in the hotel furnace, and tried to identify it as his own. This particular scheme fell through.

The arch conspirator then, without giving any names, dwelt upon his dealings with a Miss Williams of Chicago. In Chicago, he said, where he was living with his second wife, he became intimate with a young girl, a typewriter. He furnished apartments for her, where she was visited by an elder sister. The young girl, infatuated with Holmes, became jealous of her sister, and one day, in his absence, she brained her with a stool.

"When I came back," Holmes related to the detective, "I found the dead body in the rooms. I took the corpse, put it in a trunk, and sunk it in the lake. This was a year and a half ago. The younger sister, in danger of arrest for murder, was anxious to escape. She owned some property at Fort Worth, amounting to $40,000. Pitezel and I took this property off her hands, and gave her money to fly the country.

"We then bought horses, getting credit on the strength of the Fort Worth property. But the deeds were not straight, and we needed money to keep the thing going. So the two of us agreed to work the insurance scheme again, and that's how this trouble began."

Supervisor Perry, who ran Holmes to earth in Boston last Saturday, declared this morning that he believed the case to be one of murder; that B. F. Pitezel, upon whose death the insurance was collected, is in reality dead, and has not disappeared, as Holmes alleges. Mr. Perry said that Holmes has three wives, one in New-Hampshire, who is divorced, and with whom is a thirteen-year-old child; another in Illinois, who has a child of six years, and the spouse who accompanied him to Philadelphia and whom Perry believes to be innocent. When asked how Holmes accounted for the disappearance of three of Mrs. Pitezel's children, the Supervisor said: "He claims to have left one child at a hotel in Indianapolis, while he went on to Detroit, where he delivered the other two of Pitezel, their father."

Regarding Mrs. Pitezel's connection with the affair, Perry further said: "I believe she may have been an accessory after the fact, forced to sign papers, and consent to actions of others by treachery. She told me last night that she had received only $500 of the cash. Holmes, she said, took $5,000, and put it in a land speculation at Fort Worth. Holmes afterward admitted that this was true. I think Mrs. Pitezel was told by Holmes to do this, and do that, and everything would be right. Glad to have some one to obey and follow, she acted on his instructions, ignorantly and trustingly. I do not believe she was in any way responsible for her husband's death, and I shall believe him to be dead until I see him."

The fact that Howe is on his way from St. Louis to Philadelphia was made public this afternoon by President House of the Fidelity Association, who said: "I have received word that the accused lawer, Howe, is on his way East from St. Louis, accompanied by his partner, MacDonald, the former District Attorney of that city. MacDonald does not come as a prisoner, nor is he even formally accused. He is simply adviser to Howe, his law partner."

Assistant District Attorney Kinsey, when questioned to-day regarding the prosecution of the trio, stated that the District Attorney had not yet taken any action upon the murder allegations. "No evidence of murder has been presented to us," Mr. Kinsey continued, "for all of the testimony upon which the indictments were drawn, bears upon the conspiracy alone. The indictments say the body found in this city, and upon which the $10,000 insurance was paid, is not that of Pitezel. If it should prove to be Pitezel's remains, all that need be done is to draw up a new indictment. Then the trial for murder would go on."

The Swindler in Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 20.—B. F. Pitezel, who figures as principal in the ten-thousand-dollar life insurance swindle at Philadelphia, was arrested in this city in October, 1893, for attempting to pass forged checks on local clothiers. He gave bond and jumped his bond a few days later. His photograph adorns the Rogues' Gallery. His plan was to buy a suit of clothes after banking hours, offer a bogus check, and get the balance in cash.

IN THE "HOUSE OF SUICIDES."

Another Man Ends His Life in the Place —In the Same Building Melinsky, the Anarchist, Committed Suicide.

The police of the Fifth Street Station reported another suicide yesterday in the "House of Suicides," which is the title given to a ramshackle barracks at 14 First Street, because there have been a number of suicides in the building. Despondent beings have ended their lives there by almost every conceivable means.

The latest suicide was by hanging. On last Saturday afternoon a middle-aged German, who was apparently a farm hand, engaged a room. He said his name was Ernest Ferdinand Preis.

After being a lodger two hours he ran to the proprietress and begged her forgiveness for giving a wrong name. He said his name was Pilling instead of Preis. He said the reason he called himself Preis was because people were following him. The man ran about the place during the night as if he was demented. On Sunday he asked for the address of the German Consul. He said he wanted to leave instructions with the Consul about having his letters forwarded.

A lodger who has a room adjoining that occupied by Pilling went to the proprietress Monday afternoon and told her that the new lodger was lying face downward on the floor of the room.

It was found that the lodger had tied a strap around his neck and then to the bedpost. He fell flat so that his head was held a few inches above the floor, thus slowly strangling himself.

The "House of Suicides" is noted as being the place where Melinsky, one of the Anarchists concerned in the Haymarket riot in Chicago, ended his life by taking poison.

The police tracked him to this city and located him at 14 First Street, but when they hurried there they found that the Anarchist had committed suicide about two hours before their arrival.

LITTLE BABY TOOK HER POCKETBOOK

The Mother Was Arrested, but the Property Was Not Found on Her.

Mrs. Philomana Barona, an Italian, aged twenty years, who lives at 180 Prince Street with her husband, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Hogan in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of being a party to the theft of a pocketbook containing $60, from Mrs. Francisco Amelio. The prisoner carried a twenty-months-old baby in her arms, who, in a curious way, was involved in the theft.

Mrs. Amelio, according to the testimony, moved into the house at 143 Thompson Street Monday. While scrubbing the floor she put her pocketbook, containing $60, upon a chair. A few minutes later she saw a child toddle into the room and take the pocketbook and hurry to the street and to her mother's arms.

The mother was Mrs. Barona, and Mrs. Amelio had her arrested, but the pocketbook was not found about her, and she denied all knowledge of the theft. It was claimed that the baby had been taught to steal. Justice Hogan, for want of evidence, dismissed the complaint.

Martin Luther Society Dinner.

The Martin Luther Society had a dinner at Clark's, Twenty-third Street, last evening. One hundred men and women were present. The speakers were Jacob F. Miller, subject, "Ourselves"; the Rev. I. M. Heindel, D. D., of Albany, "Our Future"; I. Louis Schaefer, President of the New-York Lutheran League, "The Ladies," and S. G. Weiskotten of Brooklyn.

Funeral of Mrs. E. C. B. Vanderbilt.

The funeral of Mrs. Eleanor C. Bodine-Vanderbilt, widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt of Staten Island, took place from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry L. Vanderbilt, at 151 West One Hundred and Third Street, yesterday.

The deceased belonged to the New-Jersey Vanderbilts, and was not related to the New-York family.

A Suicide at Fifteen Years.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Elton F. Ecker, son of a prominent farmer near Brocton, committed suicide to-day while his parents were away from home. He attached a string to the trigger of a rifle, passed the string around the butt, and pulled the string. He was fifteen years old.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday.—MAINE, fair, warmer, increasing south winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, increasing cloudiness and rain or snow, warmer, south winds. VERMONT, fair, warmer. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, warmer, increasing south winds. VIRGINIA, fair, except showers near the coast, warmer east to south winds. NORTH CAROLINA, showers on the coast in the early morning and probably during Wednesday, fair in the interior, warmer, southeast winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair in southern, rain or snow in northern portion, warmer, increasing south winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, generally fair, warmer, south winds, increasing on the coast. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, showers in the early morning, probably showers in southern portion Wednesday, warmer, southeast winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, preceded by showers in extreme southeast portion in the early morning, east winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, south winds. ALABAMA, fair, warmer, south winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, south winds.

EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northwest portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, colder, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler in northern portion, variable winds. TENNESSEE, fair, colder, except in extreme eastern portion, northwest winds. KENTUCKY and ILLINOIS, fair, colder, northwest winds. INDIANA and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, colder, northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, colder, west winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder, except in extreme northwest portion, northwest winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, south winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except rain or snow near the lakes, warmer in eastern portions, increasing southwest winds. OHIO, fair, except probably rain or snow near the lake, colder, winds shifting to northwest. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, warmer, except colder in extreme southeast portion, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, colder in eastern portion, northwest winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. KANSAS, fair, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, west winds.

SIGNALS are displayed at all lake stations.

A storm of moderate strength has moved rapidly eastward from the Northeastern Rocky Mountain slope to Lake Superior. A second storm has appeared north of Montana. An area of high barometer has moved from the Ohio Valley over the Middle Atlantic and New-England States, and the barometer has risen rapidly in the Northwest.

A cold wave has overspread the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley. Over the Central Valleys and lake region the temperature has risen. Light snow flurries have occurred in the upper lake region and the Northwest, and rain has fallen along the South Atlantic coast; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair.

Colder and fair weather is indicated for the lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. In the Northwest the weather will be warmer and fair. In the Atlantic coast States the temperature will rise. Rain is indicated for the South Atlantic States, and snow for New-England.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Georgia—Quitman, 2.60; Way Cross, 1.00.

WHOLESALE LUMBER MEN UNITE

They Form an Organization to Combat Unbusinesslike Methods—A Bureau of Information.

There has recently been organized in this city an association, which, it is expected, will have a large influence on the wholesale lumber trade throughout the country. It is called the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. The organization is the outgrowth of a voluntary association which has been in existence for some months, but never been legally incorporated.

As now incorporated, the association represents a capital of $30,000,000, and the business done exceeds $75,000,000 a year.

The officers of the association are: President—J. W. Robinson of Robinson Brothers' Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; First Vice President—Robert H. Jenks of Cleveland, Ohio; Second Vice President—E. M. Price of Price & Hart, New-York; Treasurer—A. C. Tuxbury of the W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

As declared by the by-laws, which have been adopted, the object of the association is:

The protection of its members against unbusinesslike methods of wholesale and retail lumber dealers, the debarring of scalpers, the regulation of inspections and credits, and the arbitration of disputed matters.

For the purpose of carrying out its object, the association has established a department known as its Bureau of Information, and has rented offices at 18 Broadway. The bureau is simply the agency of the association for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon credits, insuring united action in cases where a number of members of the association are interested in failures, furnishing a means for the mutual interchange of information as to buyers, and cleansing the trade of the large number of dealers now infesting it who buy on credit and sell at loss for cash until their debts attain proportions which prevent further business, and then go into bankruptcy and start over again under another name.

The Bureau of Information also furnishes to the members of the association a means for the collection of accounts through a legal department, which has been inaugurated. The offices at 18 Broadway are in charge of H. M. Clark of this city, who is Secretary of the association and Superintendent of the bureau. The legal department is under the charge of John Jay McKelvey of 10 Wall Street.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:54	Sun sets...4:38
Moon rises...0:34	A. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:57	2:11	8:11	8:33
Governors Island	2:25	2:43	8:52	9:20
Hell Gate	4:18	4:36	10:20	10:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Friesland, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22.

Rugia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of California, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Vega, Azores	.....	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	.....	

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Andes, Kingston	.....	.....
Aurania, Liverpool	.....	8:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	.....	12:30 P. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Philadelphia, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Amsterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 21.—Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 9; City of Washington, Havana, Nov. 17; Corinthian, Gibraltar, Nov. 4; Critic, Dundee, Nov. 7; Massachusetts, London, Nov. 8; Rhaetia, Havre, Nov. 7; Rhyland, Antwerp, Nov. 10; Robina, Antwerp, Oct. 30; Slavonia, Christiansand, Nov. 4; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 7; State of California, Glasgow, Nov. 9; Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 1.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.—Advance, Colon, Nov. 14; Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 7; Polario, Hamburg, Nov. 8.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.—Britannic, Liverpool, Nov. 14; Cufic, Liverpool, Nov. 13; Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 9; Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 7; Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 8; Saale, Bremen, Nov. 14; Scandia, Havre, Nov. 13.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.—Duchess of Roxburgh, Gibraltar, Nov. 9; Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 17; Paris, Southampton, Nov. 17; Stuttgart, Bremen, Nov. 12; Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 22.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

SS Thingvaala, (Dan.,) Berenzen,, Stettin Oct. 24, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool Nov. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to V. H. Brown & Co. Arrived at Bar at 6:25 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulpers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS The Queen (Br.,) Foot, London Nov. 2, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Bark Robert S. Besnard of Parrsborough, N. B., Andrews, Buenos Ayres 50 days, with mdse. to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Balmoral of Liverpool, Campbell, Amsterdam 31 days, with linseed to order—vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Nov. 20.—WIND—Southwest light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton; Athos, (Br.,) for Gonaives, &c.; City of Para, for Colon; Ciudad Condal, (Span.,) for Havana and Mexican ports; Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Dresden, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.

Bark Inness, for Santos, Brazil.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board:

Notice is hereby given that on or about Nov. 21, 1894, Light Vessel No. 53 will be replaced on her station, about two and one-half miles to the southward of the outer eighteen-foot spot of Frying Pan Shoals, making off from Cape Fear, seacoast of North Carolina, and Relief Light Vessel No. 29, temporarily making the station, will be removed.

The characteristics of Light Vessel No. 53, as described in the list of lights and fog signals, remain unchanged.

This notice affects the List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 1894, Page 94, No. 542, and the List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 7.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—SS Weser, (Ger.,) Capt. Burosse, from Bremen for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, from New-York Nov. 6 for Dover, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, sld. from Gothenburg for New-York Nov. 16.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Capt. Scharmberg, from New-York Oct. 21, arr. at Pernambuco Nov. 15.

SS Cotohele, (Br.,) Capt. Trinick, from New-York Sept. 25, arr. at Port Natal Nov. 16.

SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, from New-York Nov. 1, arr. at Bordeaux Nov. 17.

SS Sorrento, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Nov. 1, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 18.

SS Gregory (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from New-York Nov. 4, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglass, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Weiss, from New-York Nov. 6, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Nov. 9, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

HAVRE, Nov. 20.—SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Dult, from New-York for Amsterdam, arr. here at 12 P. M. yesterday.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Prawle Point at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Astral, (Br.,) Capt. Lannell, sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Rio Janiero for New-York to-day.

Religious Notices.

NINETY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE "Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children" will take place in the parlor of the University Place Church Nov. 22 at 12 M. MARGARET A. JACKSON, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

REWARD $20 FOR OVERCOAT TAKEN BY mistake from 111 East 31st St.; return to 31 West 20th St.; positively no questions asked.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 7th Av., Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

22d ST., 116 WEST, NEAR 6th AV.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; three large rooms, mirror, bath, hot water; suitable for gentlemen or families; other rooms; single or suite; good table board; French cooking.

36th ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; separately; en suite; excellent table; new decoration; sanitary plumbing; reasonable; references.

46th ST., 17 and 27 EAST, (formerly 9 and 11 West 30th.)—Desirable rooms, with board.

47th ST., 16 EAST.—Sunny back parlor and second-story rooms; superior table; references.

57th ST., 140 WEST.—Desirable room to rent; first-class table and appointments.

175 LEXINGTON AV.—Alcove room, second floor; hot and cold water; first-class board; references.

Furnished Rooms.

1-22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; elegantly-furnished rooms; with private bath; also rooms en suite and small rooms; breakfast, if desired; reference.

11th ST., 219 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; second-story alcove and others, furnished, without board.

12 WEST 12th ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors or suites of large rooms in a quiet private house; sunny southern exposure overlooking 5th Av.; windows on two sides in every room; references.

31st ST., 52 EAST.—For gentlemen; newly furnished; can give choice; exceptionally pleasant.

48 WEST 35th ST.—Two connecting rooms; large and small private bath; breakfast; prices moderate.

58th ST., EAST, 135.—Large, clean, well-furnished rooms; $5 per week; also hall room.

113 EAST 54th ST.—Comfortably-furnished room and dressing room, with all improvements, for a gentleman.

127 WEST 47th.—Large, handsome-furnished rooms to rent; location convenient to all cars; terms reasonable.

128th ST., 68 WEST.—Back parlor, neatly furnished; hot and cold water; every convenience; folding bed; doctor or dentist.

A NICELY FURNISHED HALL bedroom, with or without board. M. Ball, 345 East 58th St.

TO LET—Large, handsome newly-furnished room, private hall; one or two gentlemen; also bedroom for two ladies; board is desired. 109 West 53d.

Hotels.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d to 71st St., New-York.
This magnificent hotel, situated in one of the finest resident portions of the city, offers most desirable accommodations for families who wish to avoid the cares of houseke

FUNERAL OF DR. M'COSH

Last Honors Paid to the ex-President of Princeton.

SERVICES IN MARQUAND CHAPEL

Large Attendance of Alumni, Including Many From New-York—Many Beautiful Floral Pieces.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 20.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, ex-President of Princeton University, was held at Princeton this afternoon. All departments of the university participated in the ceremonies and services, and many other educational institutions had representatives present.

Others in attendance were Gov. Werts and staff, and Adjutant General Stryker, William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, of Washington, D. C.; President Dwight of Yale University, President Eliot of Harvard University, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, President Warfield of Lafayette College, President Scott of Rutgers, President Hewitt of Emporia College, Kansas; the Rev. Dr. Hastings of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Palmer of Harvard University, Prof. A. C. Armstrong of Wesleyan University, Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia College, Prof. J. B. Thompson of Rutgers College, Prof. Charles Leamore of Wooster University, Prof. F. S. Haines of Lafayette University, Messrs. F. Bolles, C. C. Beaman, and E. Whitmore of New-York, committee from the Harvard Board of Overseers; Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. M. Allen Starr, William B. Hornblower, Robert Bridges, Arthur Scribner, James W. Alexander, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Robert E. Bonner, Robert Bonner, M. Taylor Pyne, A. H. Jolline, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, and the Rev. John Hall, all of New-York; the Rev. William Imbrie of Tokio, Japan; the Rev. W. W. Knox of New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Rev. Paul Van Dyke, '81, of Northampton, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Feftwitch and the Rev. Dr. Smith of Baltimore, J. Bayard Henry and the Rev. J. Addison Henry of Philadelphia, and the Rev. G. B. Stewart of Harrisburg.

Over 4,000 persons attended the funeral. About a quarter of them were able to obtain seats in Marquand Chapel, where the services took place.

The undergraduates at 2 o'clock formed on the campus in front of Marquand Chapel and marched to the McCosh residence, on Prospect Avenue. Separating in two lines, they awaited the passing of the funeral cortège, and then escorted it, marching on either side, down Prospect Avenue, north on Washington Street, to McCosh Walk. Through this favorite walk of Dr. McCosh's the funeral procession continued to Marquand Chapel.

The services at the chapel were brief and simple. President Patton presided. Dr. Dwight L. Elmendorf, organist of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, who was organist while he was in college under Dr. McCosh's administration, presided at the organ. A college quartet consisting of Teal, '95; Pease, '95; Payne, '95, and Murphy, '95, led the singing.

Short addresses were made by Dean Murray and the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New-York offered prayer. Prof. Duffield pronounced the benediction.

Dr. Murray's address was devoted largely to a sketch of Dr. McCosh's administration of Princeton College. In closing, he said:

There is no class of men who have performed a more important work than the Presidents of our American colleges. Their teachings have largely molded the character of those who have touched the springs of national life and who shape our American civilization. The educator is a power in American life. Among those names, and high among them, will be found that of James McCosh. Let this our last word be one of tribute and reverence, thankfulness to the God of our fathers for His gift to us of this honored President, whose mortal body we shall soon tenderly convey to its burial.

The remarks of the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke were made from the standpoint of one who was a student under Dr. McCosh. Dr. Van Dyke said he was a member of the first class that entered this college after Dr. McCosh became its President. Continuing, he said:

I am brought here for this purpose: Simply to express a tribute of love and honor which more than 2,000 of his own students would lay upon his coffin. We loved him because he loved Princeton. He was born in Scotland, but he was born an American and Princetonian. If you could have opened his heart, you would have found "Princeton" written there. He taught us to love reality in religion as well as in philosophy and science. He taught us to respect honest work whoever did it. He taught us to reverence every fact in nature and in consciousness as a revelation of Almighty God.

But we loved him most because we felt that he loved us. He always knew us very well indeed. He knew what we were his boys. The last time I saw him he was speaking chiefly of the work that one of his old students had done with success and honor.

In conclusion, Dr. Van Dyke said:

Gratefully, affectionately, triumphantly, we bid you farewell. You have fought a good fight, you have finished your course, you have kept the faith, you have received the crown of life. But we know that you will not despise or forget the wreath of undying gratitude and reverence and love that your old pupils lay at your feet.

The floral decorations of Marquand Chapel were elaborate and beautiful. On either side of the chapel, beneath the large windows, was placed a row of white potted chrysanthemums. The pulpit was bound about with mourning, relieved by large rosettes of white chrysanthemums at the base, and having a large white cross, also of chrysanthemums, woven upon the front. The bronze bas relief statue of Dr. McCosh, by St. Gaudens, was draped in deep mourning, and surrounded by floral offerings, the most conspicuous being a large wreath of cut roses bearing the inscription: "Class of '88." A large quantity of floral offerings was sent to the residence, presented principally by alumni of the college, by members of the Faculty, and by personal friends of Dr. McCosh and of his family.

At the close of the chapel service, the undergraduate body, in academic dress, escorted the body to the old Princeton Cemetery, on Witherspoon Street, where so many of Princeton's honored men lie buried. The procession was the longest seen in Princeton in the memory of any living inhabitant, reaching from the chapel to the cemetery.

The line was made up in the following order:

Marshals.
Students of the College.
Clergy in Carriages.
Pall Bearers.
Hearse.
The Family in Carriages.
Invited Guests in Carriages.
The Trustees of the College and Theological Seminary.
Faculties of the College and Theological Seminary.
Alumni by Classes.
Mayor and Council of Princeton Village.
Clergy of the Village.
Students of the Seminary.
Citizens of the Village.

The business houses of the village were closed the entire afternoon. The principal buildings of the college were draped in mourning, and will remain so for at least thirty days, in accordance with resolutions adopted. The flag on Old North hung at half mast, and the old bell tolled slowly as the funeral procession passed.

At the grave President Patton offered prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Hinsdale, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton village, pronounced the benediction.

The pall bearers were Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia College and Prof. A. T. Ormond, Prof. A. F. West, Prof. William M. Sloane, Prof. Henry B. Fine, Prof. Alan Marquand, Prof. William B. Scott, and Prof. S. R. Winans, all of Princeton. The pall bearers were pupils of Dr. McCosh.

We line overcoats with farmers' satin, silk, or all-wool worsted. It is quite usual for "cheaper" clothiers to line 'em with half-cotton — doesn't make the coat cost so much.

True; but why not save that cotton? It is heavy, isn't warm, and costs (you) considerable.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

COST OF MAINTAINING CRUISERS

The Chicago Requires $310,613 and the Petrel $103,502 a Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The report of Paymaster General Edwin Stewart of the navy for the past fiscal year shows that during the period covered by the report the cost of maintaining the Chicago (second rate) was $310,613; the Yorktown, (third rate,) $169,967, and the Petrel, (fourth rate,) $103,502. These figures afford an approximate of the cost of maintaining vessels of the different classes.

The cost of maintenance of the New-York Navy Yard was $54,341. This amount includes only the cost of officers and clerks and of labor and material applied to the erection, repair, care, and preservation of the wharves, buildings, and docks.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Chi Kappa Club Reception.—The Chi Kappa Club will hold its much-talked-of charity tea today from 3 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon and from 8 to 10 in the evening at the home of the President of the club, Mrs. James Edward Newcomb of 118 West Sixty-ninth Street. The tea will be given in aid of the Working Girls' Vacation Society. There will be two tea tables, one to be in charge of Mrs. Taft, Miss Walker, Miss Batjer, and Miss Sherrard, and another to be presided over by Mrs. Hamlin, Miss Mott, Miss Annette Stewart, and Miss St. John. The cake table will be in charge of Miss Holland, Miss Wentworth, and Miss Luyster. Café frappé will be served by Miss Slade and Miss Jones. The flower booth will be in charge of Mrs. De Aquero, Miss Mott, and Miss Chase. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Frank Royal Houghton will preside at the fancy table. Lemonade will be served by Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Keys, and Miss Zittel. The bonbon table will be in charge of Mrs. Butts, Miss Love, and Miss Lowe. Paper articles will be sold by Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Link, and Mrs. C. G. Dobbs. Mrs. R. S. Seaton, Mrs. J. Montgomery, and Mrs. Wilmot will vend household linens. Those on the Reception Committee are Mrs. V. Hamilton Miller, Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Jones, Miss Clara McCord, Miss Ella Luyster, and Mrs. E. Brooks.

—Gayety at Tuxedo.—Although the closing evening of the Horse Show brought most of the Tuxedo society folk to town, several parties were at Tuxedo enjoying the good cheer of its clubhouse, the crisp, cold air, and the pleasant drives on Sunday. Among these were the pretty Miss May Handy, Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Charles Gould, Pierpont Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Watrous, P. F. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Seaton, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, and James L. Breese. E. N. Dickerson entertained a merry party of friends on his coach, among whom were Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. Frank Morrell, Miss Francesca Lunt, who is an attractive belle from Boston, and Col. Varnum. The ballroom at the clubhouse was enlivened in the evening by several pretty songs sung by a charming contralto. Many of the men wore their golf costumes, including the becoming red coats.

—Reception at the Messiah Home for Children.—Invitations have been sent out for the annual reception of the managers and associate managers of the Messiah Home for Children, to be held at the home, 4 Rutherford Place and Stuyvesant Square, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart will read her Southern story, "Duke's Christmas," the love scene from "Camelia Ricardo," and a series of plantation verses. Admission to the reading may be obtained at the door at the very reasonable price of 50 cents. There will be a reception and an inspection of the house from 4 until 5 o'clock, free. Tea and light refreshments will be served by the children.

—Exhibition of Women's Portraits.—So successful has been the exhibition of Women's Portraits at the Academy of Design that the managing committees have decided to keep the exhibit open to Dec. 1, a week longer than was originally intended. The attendance at the display has been larger than even its most sanguine managers expected, and there can be no doubt that the Orthopedic Hospital and St. John's Guild will benefit richly from its proceeds.

—Round-Table and Authors' Reception.—One of the pleasantest social incidents early next month will be the round-table and authors' reception to be held at Sherry's on Dec. 7, 8, and 10 in aid of the St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, Harper's Young People Round-Table Industrial School Building, at Good-Will Farm, Maine. Tickets may be obtained for 25 cents.

—Frasier—Rogers Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Julia Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers and granddaughter of the late Hamilton Fish, to Kenneth Frasier will take place next Tuesday in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Philip, in the Highlands, near Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

—Mrs. and Miss Gaffney's Reception.—Cards have been sent out by Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney and Miss Gaffney for an informal reception tomorrow afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock in their handsome apartments in the Osborne, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street.

—Miss Isabelle Hoyt's Marriage.—The marriage of Miss Isabelle Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hoyt of 3 West Fifty-sixth Street, to Dr. Lemuel Bolton Bangs of 31 East Thirty-fourth Street, will take place on Dec. 5 at the home of the bride's parents.

Two Merchant Princes Confer.

Two merchant princes, Whitely of London and Bloomingdale of New-York, held a conference yesterday and compared notes. Mr. Whitely was shown through the Bloomingdale establishment, and found in it much to admire and comment upon.

"It is," he said, "the only place of the kind which I have seen that approaches Whitely's in magnitude."

According to the London visitor, the two things which most impressed him was American enterprise and American women. One, he said, was phenomenal, and the other charming.

"Your newspapers," he added, "your business houses, your railways, your hotels, are simply marvelous. The American spirit is everywhere, and one feels enterprise in the air. I would like to get one glimpse of America as it will look 100 years from now."

A comparison of prices which was made by the two merchants showed in favor of the American dealer.

Sooner or later a neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

DRESS GOODS.
NEW AND NOVEL.

Crepons in all the latest crinkles and colors; also, Puffed Wool and Mohair Crepons; these have a silky appearance.

Perforated Novelties in Velutina, Broadcloth, etc., in various designs.

Our popular Double sale continues this week on Main floor and Basement.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Twelve Dollars

seems a wofully low price for a thoroughly good Overcoat; yet at $12 we sell Overcoats that a banker needn't hesitate to wear. They're long, stylish, and absolutely reliable. Black and blue.

Most stores charge $15 to $18 for coats not one whit better—but we sell cheap.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., Bleecker St., cor. Greene, (Bet. Broadway and 6th Ave. L.)
ALSO
Broadway, cor. Rector St., (Opposite Trinity Church.)

ALL GENUINE JAEGER GOODS ARE STAMPED WITH

THIS TRADE-MARK, CONTAINING DR. JAEGER'S PORTRAIT.

NO GOODS ARE GENUINE JAEGER GOODS UNLESS SO STAMPED.

JAEGER *The Standard Underwear of all Nations.*

Attention is called to our Complete Assortment of

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLEN UNDERWEAR

For MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN, made of the best and purest Australian Wool.

Explanatory, Descriptive, and Illustrated CATALOGUE and Price List sent free, by mail, on application.

MAIN RETAIL STORE: 176 FIFTH AV., below 23d St. { Uptown Branch Store: 1,189 Broadway, near 28th St. Downtown Depot: 153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.

COL. FELLOWS CONSENTS

Willing to Have the Attorney General Aid the Seventy.

READY TO GIVE EVERY ASSISTANCE

Will Approve a Call Upon Gov. Flower for the Special Conduct of Election Cases and Actions Against Officials.

District Attorney Fellows has consented to join with the Seventy in asking Gov. Flower to require the Attorney General, in person or by deputy, to take charge of proposed proceedings against violators of the election laws in this county and proceedings involving the misconduct of public officers.

When the Seventy's Executive Committee made such a request through a sub-committee, on Nov. 16, the Governor refused it, but offered to appoint extra terms of Oyer and Terminer to secure the prompt prosecution of proposed criminal actions. He said:

"Except with the District Attorney's concurrence, or except upon definite proof of indisposition or refusal on his part to faithfully prosecute the cases, I could not justly supplant him by requiring the Attorney General to take charge of the prosecution."

The Executive Committee's sub-committee, consisting of Joseph Larocque, Gen. Horace Porter, and Charles C. Beaman, wrote to Col. Fellows as follows on Monday:

Inclosed we beg to hand you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy at their meeting on the 16th inst., which were the subject of our interview with you on Saturday. As you are advised, a copy of these resolutions was forwarded to the Governor immediately after their passage, but he declined to act without the assent of the District Attorney, or the presentation of charges against him.

The Governor was advised that we were not instructed to present charges, and he was requested to act on the ground that the ordinary business of the District Attorney's office was accumulating and in arrears, and that by reason of local complications the public interests seemed to demand that the cases in which the intervention of the Attorney General was asked should be in charge of counsel in no way connected, by association or otherwise, with an organization against some of the Trustees of which proceedings might be necessary.

You further say: "You well realize, as we do, that in the present condition of the public mind in this city, in the class of cases we have to deal with, the control by any one having relations to the Tammany Hall organization would be viewed with more or less uneasiness, and any misstep or miscarriage would be apt to receive harsh, if not unjust, criticism.

In this view we have to repeat the request made to you orally on Saturday last.

This letter was received by Col. Fellows yesterday, and in reply he wrote as follows to the sub-committee:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 19th inst., inclosing copy of resolution adopted by the Executive Committee.

Those resolutions request the Governor of this State to require the Attorney General, in person, or by one of his deputies, to attend a Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in this county on the first Monday of December next, and to appear, in person or by deputy, before the Grand Jury thereof, for the purpose of managing and conducting before such court and Grand Jury the following business:

First—All criminal actions and proceedings involving or relating to crime committed within the City and County of New-York against the elective franchise and violation of the election laws.

Second—All criminal actions and proceedings involving or relating to the misconduct in office of public officers of every description in the City and County of New-York.

In your letter you state that the Governor "was requested to act, on the ground that the ordinary business of the District Attorney's office was accumulating and in arrears, and that, by reason of local complications, the public interests seemed to demand that the cases in which the intervention of the Attorney General was asked should be in the charge of counsel in no way connected, by association or otherwise, with an organization against some of the Trustees of which proceedings might be necessary."

You further say: "You well realize, as we do, that in the present condition of the public mind in this city, in the class of cases we have to deal with, the control by any one having relations to the Tammany Hall organization would be viewed with more or less uneasiness, and any misstep or miscarriage would be apt to receive harsh, if not unjust, criticism."

I am aware of the existence of the sentiment to which you refer, and think it should have much weight and force in determining my action. The popular desire should be respected and heard, and I am ready to cooperate in any effort to give effect to the public wish and expectation.

I can but regret that you did not confer with me in the first instance, as you would not have found me in the least unwilling or reluctant to unite with you in an application to the Governor for the action you suggest.

It is proper, I should inform you, that very many of the cases of alleged violations of the election laws in the election recently held are already disposed of, and the trials of such defendants as are in actual confinement are now being conducted in the Court of General Sessions.

I am ready and willing to conduct any and all of the business connected with this office, so far as it is in my power so to do, and I know of nothing that would in the least embarrass or hinder me in the discharge of these important duties. But I am not at all unwilling to have all possible instrumentalities and aids invoked that may render the performance of the work complete and thorough.

If, therefore, you will formulate a request to Gov. Flower expressing the sentiments of your resolution, I will give it my approval at once, and my further assurance that the person designated by the Attorney General for this city shall have whatever assistance and aid this office can give him.

The Committee of Seventy has been actively at work on the cases of alleged fraud in the elections, as if it expected that the Governor would comply with its request for aid from the Attorney General.

The special committee appointed by the Seventy to prepare reform bills which will be sent to the Legislature is at work on two or three measures. In addition to the power of removal bill, the chief attention is now centred on two or three measures which will be needed in order to enforce some of the provisions of the new State Constitution which require a statute to put the into operation, as well as to specify the conditions under which the requirements of the Constitution shall be enforced.

MR. HAND OF "HAND AVENUE" IS DEAD

He Was an Old Long Island Shipbuilder—His Famous Setauket Fight.

SETAUKET, L. I., Nov. 20.—Nehemiah Hand, one of the oldest shipbuilders on Long Island, died at his home here yesterday. He was born on Long Island at a place known as "Fire Place," in 1814. At the age of seventeen he went to work in a shipyard owned by a brother. He built his first vessel in 1839. It was the schooner Hardscrabble.

During the Crimean war he built the schooner Flying Eagle on his own account, and, loading her with a cargo of rum and pepper, sent her to Constantinople. One of his schooners, the Aldebaran, commanded by his son, who was only nineteen years old, was captured during the war by the rebel privateer Florida. The vessel was plundered and burned. He launched the schooner N. Hand in 1873, and then turned over his shipbuilding interests to his son. Mr. Hand was always a strong opponent of the Compulsory Pilotage law at Sandy Hook and Hell Gate, and made a strong fight against it.

He recently gained considerable notoriety by his persistent efforts to name an avenue here after himself, while his neighbors insisted on calling the street "Bay View Avenue." Mr. Hand had steel signs bearing the title "Hand Avenue" erected, but they were carted away by his neighbors. He always claimed that the street had been named after his wife, and the records of the Town Clerk's office show that to be the case.

Mr. Hand leaves a large estate. A widow, one son, and four daughters survive him.

MAGGIE SHEEHAN IS HELD FOR TRIAL

Witnesses Say She Killed Her Brother Because He Beat Her.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Coroner Apgar held an inquest this afternoon into the tragedy at Croton Dam, in which William Sheehan was shot and killed by his sister Margaret, as was told in The New-York Times of this morning. John Sheehan, the father, said his son and daughter quarreled on many occasions.

William Curtin, a neighbor, who saw the shooting, said William found fault with the dinner, swore he would kill his sister before night, and struck her with the back of his hand. Then he pulled a handful of hair from her head and beat her with a cane. She staggered toward the bedroom door, and he saw William fall dead after a shot was fired.

By the advice of her counsel, Maggie refused to make a statement. Mrs. Marietta Tilford said that she was in the road when she heard the noise of the quarrel and saw William Sheehan with the cane in his hand. Maggie told her that she shot her brother to save herself, as he was beating her.

The jury decided to send the case to the Grand Jury. The young woman is in the care of Constable Farrington, who will take her to White Plains Jail to-morrow after the funeral of her brother.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

The American Line steamship New-York, which will sail to-day for Southampton, will have among her saloon passengers Mrs. P. T. Barnum, T. Fitzgerald, the United States Consul at Cognac; Howard Gould, Frank E. Hyde, United States Consul at Lyons; Mrs. Imre Kiralfy, F. J. Mackay and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Sexton, and Mrs. C. B. Sexton.

The Aller will have among her passengers for Bremen H. G. Squires, Thomas S. Wiles and Miss Bertha Wiles, Edward Brown, H. A. Salomon, and E. L. Tilton.

To Aid Its Charity Fund.

An entertainment was given last evening by Levy Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, at Fernando Assembly Rooms, in aid of the Charity Fund. An address was made by Julius Harburger, the Grand Master of the order.

The attractive designs in Flint's Fine Furniture are calling forth much praise. Prices very moderate. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

Wednesday, Nov. 21st.

Handkerchiefs.

420 doz. Ladies' Sheer Linen, Initial Handkerchiefs—(scalloped, hand embroidered, initial),

15 cts., value 25 cents.

Ladies' pure Linen, Hemstitched, hand Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs (in 8 varieties for selection),

25 cts., value 35 cents.

Men's pure Linen, Initial, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,

25 cts., value 35 cents.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

AGAIN W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT

The National Convention Re-elects Miss Frances E. Willard.

MISS JESSIE A. ACKERMAN'S REPORT

She Tells of a Year's Travel in England, Europe, Australasia, and Africa, and the Chief Results.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—The session of the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union this morning was devoted to the hearing of reports of national organizers, at the conclusion of which the convention, contrary to expectations, proceeded to the election of officers.

On an informal ballot, Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected President by a vote of 386 out of a total of 390. The election was then made formal and unanimous.

Representatives of the town of Churchville and County of Monroe, N. Y., came forward at this moment, and presented to Miss Willard two silver-bound gavels made from the house where she had been born. One of the gavels was intended for herself, and the other for Lady Henry Somerset. Miss Willard made a touching reply, in which she incorporated a glowing eulogy of motherhood.

Mrs. Thurman, colored, from Jackson, Mich., gave Miss Willard a bunch of yellow and white Queen chrysanthemums, and made a pretty little speech, connecting the flowers with the President of the Union. Mrs. Thurman said it was the intention of the women of her race to organize a colored Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Miss Willard wished them godspeed in the work.

Miss Willard thanked the convention for granting her request to create the office of Vice President at Large, and nominated Mrs. Lillian N. M. Stevens of Maine, who has been Recording Secretary of the union since 1880, for the office. Mrs. Stevens was unanimously elected by a standing vote. Mrs. Katherine Stevenson of Chicago was elected Corresponding Secretary, to succeed Mrs. Woodbridge, deceased.

Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman was elected Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Frances Beecham of Kentucky her assistant. Miss Helen M. Barker was re-elected Treasurer.

Missionary Jessie A. Ackerman read a report of her second "round-the-world" trip. She said:

After giving my five years' report at the convention last year, I started on my second trip around the world, and in these twelve months I have compassed 50,000 miles, the greatest number of miles I have travelled in any one year.

In England I spent a time with Miss Willard and Hannah Whitall Smith, and started for Australia over the Continent, stopping in France, Switzerland, and Italy for some weeks. I left the steamer at Western Australia and spent a few weeks there, holding meetings the second time in the large cities.

The great work of the months before me was the planning and organizing for the second triennial convention of Australasia, which I intended should be the greatest temperance gathering ever held south of the equator; in this we were not disappointed. The I. O. G. S. and all other temperance bodies joined us in a great demonstration. This was blocks long and attracted great attention.

It seemed as if the whole of the great city turned out to see it, and it was an object lesson not to be forgotten. The children's demonstration was a red-letter day in juvenile work; 7,000 crowded into the great Town Hall, when the special feature of the afternoon was the presentation of the first gold medal won in Australia.

The opium department was well organized, and a deep interest was taken in this needed reform. One of the largest meetings of the convention was an anti-opium demonstration under our auspices.

Mrs. Nichols was elected to take my place as national President, with the city still full of delegates, many of whom had come hundreds and hundreds of miles. I turned my back upon these scenes of toil and triumph, victories and defeats, where I had spent so many happy months. Marked expressions of appreciation and tokens of affection were bestowed upon me, and in the years to come these forces will roll on and on as long as there is an evil to fight, a life to be made better, or a soul to save.

My next field of labor was Africa, toward which I set sail from Melbourne and landed in Cape Colony twenty-seven days later without one port of call, the longest unbroken journey in the world.

What shall I say of Africa? As in all parts of the world dark hands are reached out and an unknown tongue, when interpreted, cries out to us, "Save us from the curse of rum! Save us from the curse of rum!" On every breeze and along the pathway of every sound in that dark land comes the cry.

Temperance sentiment was very, very low, and in many, many places the people said I could not get an audience on temperance. My own means having failed me by the banks failing, I was unable to carry out the work in Africa as I had done in other lands. Alice Palmer was in the field and had done splendid work, principally by way of organization. Her work will doubtless stand that stronger test than of time. Eternity will tell the tale when time is no more.

At Wellington I visited the headquarters and addressed the school, journeyed northward, meeting unions, holding women's meetings, speaking on the repeal of the C. D. act, and concluding with a great temperance demonstration in Cape Town, the largest temperance gathering ever held in South Africa.

At the drawing-room meetings and receptions given me I had an opportunity of meeting many who had not heard of our work. The newspapers took a very lively interest in me and I was interviewed in almost every place I visited.

When leaving Africa, Mr. Stead's book, "If Christ Came to Chicago," was placed in my hands, and I decided to answer it. The manuscript is in the hands of the publisher, and in this I hope to accomplish more for the cause of humanity than in all the years of travel.

Thousands of Dollars Saved to Consumers of Clothing

by our selling them our large wholesale stock direct

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Note the Difference between wholesale and retail prices.

$20 Imported Worsted Suits, English Kersey Overcoats. Regular retailers' prices, $30 to $35.

$15 Black and Blue Thibet Suits, Melton and Fur Beaver Overcoats. Regular retailers' prices, $22 to $28.

$12 Fancy Cassimere Suits, newest shades Kersey and Chinchilla Overcoats. Regular retailers' prices, $18 to $20.

$10 All-Wool Cheviot Suits, Beaver and Melton Overcoats. Regular retailers' prices, $14 to $18.

Cassimere and Worsted Pants, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00.

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HARDMAN PIANO

The only piano which improves under usage. Highest award at the Columbian Exposition. Used by the best class of people and the best schools in the United States. Great reductions, easy monthly payments. Fine pianos to rent. Second-hand pianos, all makers.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 5th Av. and 19th St.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Carrie Turner's Change of Bill.—"The Coming Woman" will go from the Fifth Avenue Theatre after to-night's performance, and to-morrow Miss Carrie Turner will present "The Crust of Society," an adaptation from Dumaas "Demi-Monde," in which she made a great hit at the Union Square Theatre three years ago. The play belongs to John Stetson, the Boston manager, but Miss Turner has secured from him the right to present it, and she will make it her attraction during her coming tour, shelving "The Coming Woman" permanently. She made arrangements looking to this programme last week, when she gave her company two weeks' notice of dismissal and reorganized it for the production of "The Crust of Society." James W. Morrissey, one of her managers, resigned Saturday on this account, because he believed that the play had exhausted its popularity. The cast of "The Crust of Society" as it will be presented at the Fifth Avenue will include Miss Turner, in her original character of Mrs. Eastlake Chapel; Edgar L. Davenport and Joseph C. Whiting as Oliver St. Aubyns and Cavendish Canyns; Elita Proctor Otis, specially engaged for this city, as Mrs. Echo, and Eugene Ormonde, J. H. Ferris, Carrie Radcliffe, Marion Abbott, and Jean Chamblin.

—Boston's Columbia Theatre.—The fact that Charles Frohman, Rich & Harris have secured control of the Boston Museum after next May is likely to result in a change of policy at the Columbia Theatre in that city, which is also directed by these managers. The Frohman companies, which have heretofore played at the Columbia, will now go to the Museum, and the former house will probably next season be run as a popular-price theatre, the highest price for a seat being $1. The Museum, under the new management, is to be conducted like the Hollis Street Theatre of Rich & Harris, playing first-class combinations only.

—Souvenirs of "A Milk-White Flag."—Messrs. Hoyt & McKee have come to the conclusion that the men have been slighted in the distribution of souvenirs in the past, and have decided to make the souvenir of "A Milk-White Flag," on the occasion of its fiftieth performance at Hoyt's Theatre, next Monday night, equally acceptable to the men and the women of the audience. It will be a combination cardcase and pocketbook, equally appropriate to either sex. It is of medium size, with an outer covering of lizard skin. The inside is of yellow leather, divided into five sections, one of them in purse form and another for checks or private memoranda.

—Rose Coghlan at the Star.—Rose Coghlan is playing in Cincinnati this week. She and her company will reach here next Monday and devote the entire week to rehearsals of "To Nemesis," the new play which she is to produce at the Star Theatre Dec. 3. The company will appear in Orange, N. J., Thanksgiving night, but this is the only performance they will give during the week. Miss Coghlan thinks that she has a strong play in "To Nemesis," and she will give it an elaborate production at the Star.

—Last of "The New Boy."—The final performance of "The New Boy" will be given at the Standard Theatre next Saturday night. For the last ten days Mrs. James T. Powers (Rachel Booth) has been playing the part of Nancy, and her success has been so great that Manager Charles Frohman has engaged her permanently to take the place of Jessie Busby during the New-York run of the play.

—Three Jed Proutys.—There will be three companies on the road playing "Old Jed Prouty" next season. One of them will be headed by Richard Golden, the original Jed; another by Charles Cowles, and the third by F. C. Wells. Mr. Golden will say farewell to America next season until 1900, as he is to go to Europe in 1896 and present "Old Jed" for a series of runs in Europe.

—Wilson Barrett's Season.—There is already a great demand at the American Theatre for seats for the opening of Wilson Barrett's eight weeks' engagement at that house next Monday night. The reputation of "The Manxman" has preceded Mr. Barrett across the ocean, and a large and brilliant audience is assured to pass judgment on the play on its first presentation here.

—Will Return to the Stage.—Mrs. George S. Knight, formerly one of the Worrell sisters, will return to the stage in "The Twentieth Century Girl," which is to be presented at the Bijou Theatre New Year's Eve. Mrs. Knight has not appeared on the stage, except for charity, since the death of her husband, three years ago.

—A Change at the Opera.—In consequence of the illness of Miss Lucille Hill, that young prima donna will be unable to make her début at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night as Matilda in "William Tell." Her place in the cast will be taken by Mlle. Libra Drog, who has generously volunteered to sing the rôle at short notice.

—Academy of Music.—"Shenandoah" passed its one hundredth performance at the Academy of Music Monday night. It will remain the attraction at this house for but one week longer after this. Odette Tyler is back in the cast, playing the part of Gertrude Ellingham.

—"A Gaiety Girl" for Harlem.—The company now playing "A Gaiety Girl" at Daly's Theatre will be transferred to the Harlem Opera House next week.

Left for His Post in Germany.

Herbert Goldsmith Squires, President Cleveland's recent appointment as Second Secretary to the United States Embassy at Berlin, sailed yesterday for Bremen on the Aller.

Mr. Squires is a Canadian by birth, but early in life moved to Minnesota. In 1877 he received a Lieutenancy in the First Infantry, United States Army, and was transferred later to the Seventh Cavalry.

Lieut. Squires resigned from the service about four years ago and went into business in this city.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS IN NEW STORE.
CARPETS
At Prices Never Before Heard.
COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.

O'NEILL'S,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Fur Capes.
Genuine Whole Skin Persian Lamb Capes, Leipsic Dyed, Full Sweep, Elegant Lining,
59.00 up.

Best
Alaska Seal Capes,
Fine Short Furs, Full Sweep,
79.00 up.

Circular Capes
Of Dark Eastern Mink, Dark Tail Trimming, Fine Fancy Lining,
69.00 up.

Ladies' Fur Gloves,
1.98 pair. regular price, 2.50.

Full Line
Men's Gloves,
For Street, Driving, and Evening Wear.

HOUSE FURNISHING
COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS.

LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d St.

CITY AND VICINITY

—The New-York Universalist Sunday School Institute will hold an afternoon and evening session at the Church of the Divine Paternity next Friday. Miss Cornelia T. Bradford will give an address in the afternoon on "The Whittier House" and the Rev. Robert Collyer in the evening on "The Church and the Children."

—A meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association will be held at Clark's, in Twenty-third Street, to-morrow at 4 P. M. Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton College will read a paper on "A Literary Politician."

—The Fulton Street noon prayer meeting will be held to-day by the Rev. Dr. Addison Albro. Field Secretary of the New-York State Sabbath Association. The subject will be "Sabbath Keeping a Condition of Spirituality."

—Two cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. The patients were William Ryan of 537 East Eighty-third Street and William Pierson of 634 East Sixteenth Street.

—The twenty-ninth auction sale of unclaimed property will be held at Police Headquarters this morning. The lot includes clothing, horse blankets, and miscellaneous articles.

—Superintendent Burns of the Central Park menagerie yesterday received a Virginia deer, the gift to the city of W. W. Skiddy of Stamford, Conn.

—The second choir guild festival will be held at the Memorial Church of Washington Irving, (St. Mark's Parish,) North Tarrytown, to-morrow.

—There will be a flag presentation by the Rice Post, G. A. R., to Grammar School No. 67, 116 West Forty-sixth Street, to-morrow at 1:30 P. M.

Yonkers.

—"The Friday Night Bowling Club" is the name of a new organization within the membership of the Park Hill Country Club. Prizes will be awarded during the Winter season. The club is composed of Mrs. George Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Copcutt, the Misses Hunter, T. C. Valentine, Richard Hunter, and George A. Flagg.

—Grand Lecturer

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Nov. 21-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

OUR WELL-MANAGED NAVY

What a Thorough Reorganization Has Done for the Department.

IT IS RUN ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

Great Economies Which Have Resulted from the Methods Introduced by Secretary Whitney—Report of Paymaster General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—To any one willing to devote the necessary time to the task, a careful study of the report of Paymaster General Edwin Stewart of the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30 last will prove both interesting and instructive. Properly to appreciate the information contained therein, and the completeness of the system of accounts maintained under his direction, some knowledge of the methods which prevailed in the department prior to the introduction of the present system is necessary. A study of the figures, dry and unattractive as they may appear to the casual and superficial observer, will convince the most skeptical that of the many reforms instituted in this branch of the public service, the change in the accounting methods is not the least important.

Fifteen years ago the navy was a subject for the jester and cartoonist. The old wooden vessels, a legacy from the last generation to the present, were rotting at the yards. Large appropriations for the maintenance of the service were made annually. The end of each fiscal year found the appropriations exhausted, and yet no tangible results of the liberality of Congress were forthcoming. The navy yards were abandoned to the politicians. Men were employed, not because there was work to be done, but because the politicians demanded places for their constituents. Merit had no place in the system—political servitude was rewarded, the navy destroyed. The effects of these evils were felt in every branch of the service. Neither the zeal nor the inventive faculties of the officers was stimulated. The mechanical and ordnance branches marked time, but made no advances.

The condition of the navy finally became a public scandal. The right arm of the public defense was paralyzed, the safety of the Nation imperiled. The present splendid development of the material and personnel of the service is the result of this feeling. The credit of the achievement may not be claimed by either political party, but is due to the public spirit of the people, irrespective of party, and to the admirable skill of those officers to whom were intrusted the task of designing and building the hulls, machinery, and armament of the new navy.

It cannot be doubted that the initiative toward the reconstruction of the navy would have been taken much sooner but for the loose business methods which then prevailed, and the want of knowledge as to the disposition of the moneys appropriated. It is probable that the absence of such information caused existing abuses to be exaggerated and that intentional dishonesty was imputed to those in power, when a great part of the evils complained of were due to the want of a proper system of accounts. It is no exaggeration to state that no merchant could have conducted successfully a business of small volume with such a system of bookkeeping. The head of the department himself had no means of knowing how the moneys had gone. Each of the eight bureaus of the department, exclusive of the Secretary's office, maintained a separate system of accounts, if such a word can be properly applied to the methods then in vogue.

To have ascertained the expenditures of money and material made upon a particular ship or station would have taken much time, and it is doubtful if an accurate statement could have been made at all. Virtually all that the books showed were the unexpended balances on the books of the Treasury Department and the amounts actually disbursed under the separate appropriations. Doubtless money appropriated for one purpose was often expended for others. Certainly sums in excess of the value of ships were expended in repairing them. The public had no means of knowing the extent of such abuses.

When Mr. Whitney assumed control of the Navy Department, one of the first things which attracted his attention was the absence of a central bureau of accounts and of proper methods of accounting for the vast accumulations of property at the several yards and stations.

The difficulty in obtaining precise and accurate information relative to the outlays of money for particular purposes and as to the outstanding liabilities against current appropriations still more strongly impressed him with the necessity of establishing new regulations governing the fiscal affairs of the department and of concentrating under one office all matters relating thereto. The Paymaster General was the officer upon whom this duty naturally devolved. How well he has discharged the task of reorganization in the face of violent opposition the report for the last fiscal year will show. Never before, since the Government was inaugurated, has any department been able to make so complete an exhibit of its money and property accounts; never before has the Navy Department been able to show in such condensed form and with such absolute accuracy the exact outlay of money and material for different purposes and the balances and distribution of property remaining on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

The changes wrought under the new dispensation were not brought to perfection at once. Experience, the best of teachers, has taught where changes could be made with advantage to the Government, and each year since the promulgation of Mr. Whitney's order, more far-reaching than even he anticipated, has brought with it improvements in the administrative methods of the bureau. The sound judgment of Gen. Tracy, the zeal and interest in everything relating to the welfare of the navy which have characterized the administration of Mr. Herbert, have enabled the Paymaster General to extend the scope of the bureau's work and to increase the range of the accounts maintained.

Separate ledger accounts are kept with each ship, showing the cost of construction, equipment, repairs, and of maintaining in commission; with each yard and station, showing the value of real estate, chattels, machinery plant, and the annual cost of maintenance; with each manufacturing department, showing expenditures for labor and material and the value of manufactured product. Accounts are also maintained showing the cost of the recruiting service, of officers upon the retired list and upon special duty. The expenditures made upon these several accounts can be ascertained at a glance, and the totals aggregate the expenditures made for the entire naval service. The value of such information as a check upon extravagance or corrupt practices cannot be overestimated.

Under the old system, stores were purchased for particular bureaus, and separate storehouses were maintained at the various yards. It constantly happened that, while one storehouse was suffering from a plethora of a particular article, other departments were purchasing the same thing in open market. The natural result of such a system was the accumulation of large quantities of material, and the consequent loss from deterioration and waste. To use Mr. Whitney's own words, "There are eight bureaus supplying stationery for ships, each acting independently of the other. There are three bureaus supplying oil for the different parts of the same ship. Seven bureaus have bought at 106 open purchases coal to the amount of $138,000 instead of by contract in large lots." By placing all purchases under the direction of the Paymaster General the evils complained of have been abolished and a wider competition and cheaper prices secured.

Under the present system all stores with th exception of those pertaining to the increase of the navy are purchased for general use. Articles bought for special purposes are retained for such uses until the close of the fiscal year, when they revert to the general stock and become available for any department requiring them.

On June 30, 1891, the value of such material on hand was $13,347,436.95; on June 30, 1894, the value of such stores amounted to $9,658,583.49, showing a decrease in three years of $3,688,853.46. Of this amount $1,781,865.69 was due to loss from condemnation and revaluation to existing market prices, showing a net decrease of stock of $1,906,987.77.

During the last year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by purchase $500,014.13. The inspection of material is much more rigid than formerly. All materials purchased are subjected to severe chemical and physical tests, so that, while the navy has secured a higher class of stores, the prices are relatively lower than ever before. Under the direction of the Paymaster General, carefully-drawn specifications have been prepared, covering a large class of stores in general use, thus enabling bidders to have accurate and precise information as to the quality of material required.

During the second session of the Fifty-second Congress, at the instance of Secretary Herbert, then Chairman of the House Naval Committee, a naval supply fund of $200,000 was established, under the direction of the Paymaster General. The object of this fund is to enable the department to keep on hand at the several yards a stock of ordinary commercial articles, such as are in constant demand. This obviates delays incident to the preparation of requisitions and purchase in open market, and, by enabling the Government to buy in large quantities, secures lower prices. All issues from this fund are reimbursed from the proper appropriation. For the present year all stationery, oils, paints, varnishes, and numerous other articles have been advertised for under this fund, and a saving of more than one-third of the estimated cost is effected.

One thing which appears to have escaped the public's notice, and concerning which it should be informed, is the fact that large sums embraced in the appropriations for the naval service are expended upon matters not connected with the navy.

During the last two years the amounts disbursed for other departments and upon matters not strictly incident to naval service have been as follows:

	1893.	1894.
Fish Commission	$60,735.52	$73,999.83
Coast Survey	209,510.98	198,446.27
Lighthouse	49,284.27	67,445.10
Hydrographic duty	26,857.17	29,563.42
Nautical Almanac	10,500.04	10,500.00
Smithsonian Institution	3,323.96	3,070.69
Total	$389,212.05	$383,325.31

The total expenditures of money for the last fiscal year amounted to $31,370,144.91. Of this amount $10,014,485.45 was expended for labor at navy yards and paid to shipbuilding contractors on account of the construction of ships for the new navy, $535,453.28 on account of repairs to vessels, $1,149,028.08 on account of the manufacture and repair of equipage and general stores, $4,742,570.32 on account of the cost of commission, or running expenses of ships, and $6,900,846.26 for material and supplies at the several navy yards.

The actual cost of maintaining a ship in active service varies according to its size and complement and to the nature of the service upon which it is engaged. The cost of the Chicago (second rate) during the past year, less the amount expended for repairs, was $310,613.60; the Yorktown, (third rate,) $169,907.58, and the Petrel, (fourth rate,) $103,502.78. These figures will afford an approximate idea of the cost of maintaining vessels of the different classes.

The pay of officers and crew constitutes about 60 per cent. of the total cost of commission. The next largest item is the cost of coal, the consumption of which depends upon the time spent at sea under steam and the rate of speed maintained.

The cost of maintaining a navy yard varies greatly according to the importance of the station and the amount of work performed. Thus, during the period covered by the last report of the Paymaster General the cost of maintaining the New-York Yard amounted to $607,586.52, the cost of the Pensacola Yard to $54,341.91.

The value of real estate, chattels, and machinery at the close of the period referred to amounted to $55,890,105.34.

In addition to the comprehensive system of accounts maintained, the Paymaster General audits all property returns, directs the purchase of and payment for all material, and orders all shipments by freight or otherwise. He is charged with the duty of making contracts for material and of preparing for the Secretary's signature all requisitions for funds made upon the Treasury Department. He is at once Paymaster General, Quartermaster General, and Commissary General of the Navy.

The report states that much inconvenience has resulted from the failure of contractors to make prompt and satisfactory deliveries of material under their contracts. This has been due in a large measure to the absence of precise information as to the quality of stores required and to the severe system of inspection in vogue. Within the past year there has been a noticeable improvement in this respect, due to more explicit specifications.

While delays are inevitable in the transaction of Government business, owing to the system of checks imposed by law, it may be safely asserted that the tendency has been to reduce such delays to a minimum.

The interest manifested by the people in everything relating to the navy has infused new life into the service, and all patriotic citizens who have watched the progress of its development feel a justifiable pride in the results. It is confidently expected that Congress will not withdraw its generous support and that within a few years we may boast of a navy commensurate with the dignity of our Government and with the interest it may be called upon to defend. Should the opportunity offer, new names will be added to the roll of naval heroes not less enduring than those of Hull and Farragut.

In the meantime the words of the Paymaster General should be borne in mind—"There can be no question as to the importance of an accurate system of accounts in an establishment maintained at public cost by annual appropriations, the honest and economical administration of which is a matter of public interest as well as a necessary prerequisite to public favor."

Montreal Wants a World's Fair.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—Joseph H. Stiles, who was one of Great Britain's Commissioners to the World's Fair and who also attended the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco in a similar capacity, is seeking to organize an international exhibition in Montreal in 1896, lasting from May 24 to Oct. 31. Stiles claims he has secured the grounds of the Montreal Exhibition Company for that purpose. Many of the most prominent citizens are giving the scheme a strong indorsement.

POLICE JUSTICES' POWER

Judge, Prosecutor, and Jury and Sole Arbiter of Liberty.

JAIL DELIVERIES BY WHOLESALE

No Limitation to Opportunities for Judicial Misdemeanor—May Release Any Criminal Without Bail.

The people of New-York do not seem to realize how much power and responsibility the law puts in the hands of the Police Justices or to what an extent these officials control the personal liberty of citizens.

The fact is not generally appreciated that the local criminal magistrates possess an almost unlimited and arbitrary authority over the private individuals of the community, and are able to deprive them of their freedom and to destroy their happiness by the simplest legal processes.

Under the law, a Police Justice can take a child from its parents and put it in an institution where, as John W. Goff declared to the Lexow committee, not even a writ of habeas corpus has ever been known to reach for rescue. This was illustrated in the case of the children of the poor Urchittel woman, who was so brutally abused and blackmailed by the police.

A Police Justice can sit as Judge, prosecutor, and jury. He can treat a man as if he were a fish for pickle, thrusting him in jail one day and taking him out the next, or he can keep him there a year. He can play with human liberty as a boy plays with a ball. On the uncorroborated testimony of a policeman, a Police Justice can consign a man or a woman to imprisonment for months. He can save the guilty from punishment or oppress the innocent, according to his motives.

With men of probity, ability, and honor serving as Police Justices, the police bench of New-York would stand as a safeguard to personal liberty at the very threshold of the administration of the criminal law.

How contrary is now the case will appear to any one who takes the trouble to scan the list of Police Justices at present serving on the bench. Among their number are such men as Patrick Divver, Bernard J. Martin, Joseph Koch, and others of their stamp, concerning whom testimony not likely soon to be forgotten was adduced before the Lexow committee.

With the criminal law of New-York City tainted at its fountainhead it is not surprising that the people regard with distrust and fear the entire system of criminal administration, and look forward to the coming Legislature to purge the bench by removing the present police magistrates and putting the appointment of their successors in the hands of Mayor Strong.

There are fifteen Police Justices in New-York City. They are appointed by the Mayor for a term of ten years, at a salary of $8,000 per annum. It will thus be seen at the outset that the position of Police Justice in New-York is a good place to hold. It is a snug berth, dearly coveted by politicians. Once ensconced, they are safe for at least a decade from the mutations of local politics.

The names of the Police Justices and the dates of the expiration of their terms of office are as follows:

	Term Expires.
Solon B. Smith	1895—Jan. 1.
Daniel F. McMahon	1899—May 10.
Edward Hogan	1899—May 22.
Charles N. Taintor	1899—May 22.
Clarence W. Meade	1899—Nov. 4.
Patrick Divver	1900—Nov. 4.
Bernard F. Martin	1901—May 1.
Charles Welde	1901—May 29.
Thomas F. Grady	1901—Nov. 9.
John R. Voorhis	1902—Feb. 29.
William H. Taintor	1903—Jan. 4.
Charles A. Simms, Jr.	1903—Jan. 4.
Joseph Koch	1903—Jan. 4.
Thomas L. Feitner	1903—Nov. 8.
John J. Ryan	1903—Nov. 8.

The fifteen Police Justices constitute what is known, under the terms of the Consolidation act, as the Board of Police Justices. They elect one of their number President, and can remove him at their pleasure. The board meets at stated intervals, and all of its meetings are required to be public.

The Police Justices are practically the sole arbiters of the administration of the excise laws. When a saloonkeeper or bartender is arrested, charged with violating the excise law, he is first brought before a police magistrate.

The arbitrary power lodged in the Police Justices is illustrated in the case of Justice Hogan, who repeatedly and persistently refused to hold any excise violator against whom the evidence had been secured by the police. Under this ruling the police would be powerless to enforce the excise laws. There is no appeal from the refusal of a magistrate to entertain legal testimony.

Other evidence of the power of the Police Justices to defeat the ends of justice, when acting in concert with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was furnished through the investigations of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst in the case of Justice Thomas F. Grady. It was shown that a number of disreputable women, sentenced by another Justice to imprisonment on abundant and convincing evidence were kept out of jail by Justice Grady. He signed an application for their release. As a matter of fact, their imprisonment on the island had not even begun, because Grady's application was issued before the women were removed from the Jefferson Market lock-up. Acting thus, in conjunction with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Justice Grady was able to defeat the ends of justice.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst showed that the power of arbitrarily releasing convicted criminals from prison lay, practically, solely with the Police Justices, because the actual orders of release issued by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were, as alleged, purely perfunctory, and were granted as a matter of course on the request of the Police Justices.

In the manner described above some of the Police Justices have effected, year after year, just prior to election day, general and wholesale jail deliveries. They have brought back from the island and delivered over to Tammany's corrupt district leaders hundreds of criminals to be used to swell the fraudulent Tammany majorities.

Every person arrested for drunkenness or disorderly conduct is taken before a Police Justice, who has sole jurisdiction in the case. Any one who is at all familiar with the procedure of the police courts knows how the prisoners are rushed to and from the bench, and how abundant are the opportunities of the magistrate to impose arbitrary punishment or to condone flagrant misconduct. It is a matter entirely within his discretion. He can release any one without bond.

Any three of the Police Justices constitute what is called a Court of Official Sessions. This court now sits every day, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Tombs. The Court of Special Sessions has jurisdiction over misdemeanors—over all kinds of petty offenses.

There are peculiar opportunities for judicial misconduct and oppression in this court. When a man is arrested for a misdemeanor he is brought before the Court of Special Sessions and tried, unless he elects to go before the Court of General Sessions. It is a notorious fact that the saloon keepers of New-York have for years elected to be tried in the Court of Special Sessions. This court tries a man without a jury, unless he demands a jury. In case he demands a jury the proceeding is as follows: The Court summons a Constable or a City Marshal and orders him to draw a jury. The latter may be limited to six persons. The names are not furnished by the Commissioner of Jurors, but may be offered or suggested by either or all of the Police Justices. The law, it is true, forbids the Constable or Marshal to summon any one as a juror whom he shall suspect of bias or prejudice, but all the circumstances under which these trials are arranged before the Court of Special Sessions are of such a character that it is possible for any one of the Justices to secure a jury which will either acquit or convict, as may be desired.

The law says a Police Justice shall not receive any fees, perquisites, or compensation of any kind, directly or indirectly, except his salary; shall hold no other office, and shall not carry on or be engaged or interested in any pursuit connected with the administration of justice, but shall devote his whole time and capacity to the office.

It is well known that most of the Police Justices, as a rule, devote very little of their time to their office. It is the common thing for a Justice to sit only an hour or two in the morning, often passing judgment in that brief time on over 100 persons arraigned before him. The accused are driven like sheep through the police courts, and sentences are passed on them with great rapidity. The guilty and the innocent are huddled together, and the arbitrary sentences of the court pour over the edge of the bench like water from a pump spout.

According to the testimony before the Lexow committee, Justice Divver found time to take part in green-goods transactions, and had abundant leisure left on his hands for a trip to California in a palace car.

SCHIEREN STANDS BY MUSICIANS

He Will Veto the Aldermanic Resolution Barring Strolling Players from Brooklyn Streets.

Mayor Schieren announced yesterday that he would veto the resolution or ordinance adopted by the Brooklyn Aldermen Monday prohibiting wandering minstrels from singing or playing in the streets of Brooklyn.

"I have not examined the ordinance," said the Mayor, "but I know in a general way what it is, and I am opposed to it."

Mayor Schieren received a number of letters yesterday from persons who protested against the abolishment of street music. A. A. Low called at his office in regard to the matter, but the Mayor was absent, and Mr. Low left the following note expressing his sentiments on the subject:

Dear Sir: I read with great pleasure that you will veto the action of the Board of Aldermen in regard to the musicians of the City of Brooklyn. I frequently have three or four bands come to my house in a day, and they always receive a welcome. I can remember the time when the church bells of Blooklyn could be heard o'er the land and sea like one grand, sweet song every Sunday morning. We have, for the most part, had to give them up, we give up our city minstrels, too? With sentiments of the highest respect and regard, I have the honor to be, very truly, yours, A. A. LOW.

One of the Aldermen who voted against the bands and in favor of driving them from the city is Alderman Guilfoyle, who achieved almost national distinction while a member of the Board of Education by publicly objecting to the reading of Longfellow's "Building of the Ship," on the ground that it was "immoral."

He is one of the four Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen.

THE ARONSONS AGAIN IN COMMAND

Canary & Lederer Turn Over the Casino to the Casino Club.

The lease of the Casino by Canary & Lederer expired yesterday and the firm vacated the premises, removing their offices to the Bijou Theatre, which house they are to manage after Dec. 1.

The Casino is now in possession of the Casino Club, of which Rudolph Aronson is the leading spirit, and he is to resume the management of the house. Mr. Aronson is now on the ocean, returning to New-York after a sojourn in Europe, where he has been engaging artists for the new music hall into which the Casino is to be transformed. Who these artists are is still Mr. Aronson's secret, and will not be known until he reveals the names on his return.

The work of changing the interior of the Casino to adapt it for the use of the Casino Club and for music-hall purposes is already under way. All the lower part of the house is to be devoted to the club, which will have a reading room, a grill room, and other conveniences of the modern clubhouse. The auditorium will hardly be recognizable in its altered form. A row of boxes will extend around the balcony, and there will be a great promenade, somewhat similar to that of the Empire, in London. New decorations will be introduced, and when the house leaves the hands of Architect Kimball, its original builder, it will be practically a new theatre.

It will require a little over a month to make the contemplated changes, and the plan now is to open the new music hall to the public Monday evening, Dec. 24, Christmas Eve.

Dr. Alexander Carroll's Funeral.

Funeral services over the body of Dr. Alexander Carroll, son-in-law of Hugh McLaughlin, were held yesterday morning in St. James's Pro-Cathedral in Jay Street, Brooklyn. The requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Mitchell, Chancellor of the Diocese. He was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Barrett, York, Matthews, Nash, and Kiely. Bishop McDonnell blessed the body.

After the celebration of the mass Father Mitchell delivered an address eulogistic of Dr. Carroll, and the body was then taken to Holy Cross Cemetery for burial.

Among those who were present during the services were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. James Shevlin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Kenna, John Delmar, Postmaster Sullivan, District Attorney Ridgway, ex-Judge Troy, Coroner Kene, James A. Murtha, Sheriff Buttling, ex-Sheriff Courtney, ex-Senator John McCarty, Senator Coffey, and Alderman McGarry.

Failed to File Expense Accounts.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Eight of the candidates in Westchester County have failed to file their accounts for expenses, as required by law, and are liable for misdemeanor to fine or imprisonment, or both. They are:

H. L. Huntington, Prohibition candidate for Sheriff; T. F. Burnett, Peoples' candidate for Sheriff; Charles Haines, Prohibition candidate for Surrogate; Robert J. Bellew, Democratic candidate for Justice of Sessions; S. W. Collins, Prohibition candidate for Justice of Sessions; Charles O. Le Count, Prohibition candidate for Assembly, Second District; A. D. Green, Peoples' candidate for Assembly, Second District; John Leonard, Democratic candidate for Receiver of Taxes of Rye.

Three Are Now a Quorum.

The Trustees of the Normal College held a brief meeting in the hall of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon.

Thirteen Trustees were present, and Chairman Charles H. Knox presided. The by-laws were amended so that three members of the Executive Committee, instead of five, may constitute a quorum, one of whom must be the Chairman. This was the only business done.

STARIN FOR BROADWAY

Should Be Two Main Lines of Four Tracks Each on One Level.

EAST SIDE ROUTE ON ELM STREET

Rapid-Transit Commission Should Plan for a Comprehensive System for Passengers and for Freight.

At the meeting of the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners yesterday Commissioners Orr, Low, Claflin, Steinway, and Inman were present, and Messrs. Beekman and Boardman of counsel, Mr. Parsons, chief engineer, and Mr. Delafield, Secretary, were in attendance.

A letter was received from Commissioner John H. Starin, in which he wrote that, in view of his absence for a time from the city when matters of importance will be considered by the board, he considered it not inappropriate that he should submit his opinions in regard to rapid transit to his associates. He wrote:

I believe that a rapid-transit underground road running the whole length of the city should consist of not less than four tracks of the standard gauge, all on one level. I am not in favor of the double-deck system for reasons further to be explained.

If it is decided that there shall be a four-track west side line and a four-track east side line above Fourteenth Street, I am of the settled opinion that a single four-track road below Fourteenth Street would be inadequate to absorb the traffic.

Any attempt to concentrate the traffic of eight tracks upon one-half the number would result in congestion, for it is evident that the business of eight tracks cannot possibly be handled by four tracks.

I favor, in general, the plans adopted by the last commission, namely, a four-track road up Broadway and on the west side to the city limits, with a four-track line on the east side, extending beyond the Harlem River.

The Elm Street route would seem to meet the demands for a continuation of the east-side line below Fourteenth Street, if, for new and far better reasons than have ever yet been advanced, it is decided that Broadway cannot be used for a four-track road below Fourteenth Street.

Although I am strongly in favor of this route for a rapid-transit road, even though it cost more money, then my choice would be the Elm Street route for the east-side line, and a line through Church Street and similar streets parallel to and close to Broadway for the west side.

I believe, however, that Broadway can and ought to be taken for the main or west-side line. I do not consider the question of vaults and sewers as very serious. The street from house line to house line belongs to the people and should be devoted to their best uses. If vaults are to be taken for the underground railroads, some Broadway property owners will necessarily suffer inconvenience, but the rights of the few must give way to the many.

The possibilities of an underground road in this city have, in my opinion, never been fully realized by the public. The underground road which New-York should have and ultimately will have must be planned on a magnificent scale. It should not be a mere passenger road; it ought to be a great railroad, calculated to carry all the vast internal commerce of the city, and should be planned to do a part of the work now done by river steamboats, barges, tows, trucks, express and delivery wagons.

It should be more than a mere subsurface artery traversing the city north and south. It must become in time a vast railroad system, competent to do most of the traffic in passengers and freight now carried upon the surface, and of such size that in the future a passenger may enter his car at Chicago or St. Louis or other distant points and not be required to change cars until he reaches the station of the underground road in New-York that is most convenient to his destination.

Mr. Starin says that the road should be so planned that freight could be shipped by it to any point in the United States without breaking bulk; that the tunnel should contain four tracks and be well ventilated and lighted; that during the day the tracks should be used for passenger traffic, and during the night one-half of them should be used for freight.

He advocates carrying the mails, express packages, and most of the matter now carried on trucks.

He mentions the New-York Central and Harlem Railroad's freight and the freight from other cities that is carried by cars within the city and by barges around the city, and states that the underground road should be so constructed as to accommodate this traffic, and should embrace and comprehend the whole subject of passenger and freight traffic of the City of New-York, including the goods of wholesale and retail houses within the city. He adds:

The plan I would propose would embrace and comprehend such ideas in its inception. I recognize the difficulty of the engineering problem confronting us. I apprehend also the seriousness of the trust placed in the hands of this commission.

I feel that there is an implied limit of expenditure beyond the public demands that we shall not pass, and still I am convinced that the work that we should perform ought to contemplate purposes as broad in their nature as I have attempted to indicate here, and, as I understand the situation, we have been directed by the voters to undertake and carry forward a plan that shall be worthy of the great City of New-York.

After the reading and placing upon file of Commissioner Starin's letter, Chief Engineer Parsons reported on the plans relating to sewers in Broadway, below Fourteenth Street, and also in Lafayette Place, Elm, Nassau, and Broad Streets, University Place, Greene, Church, and Chambers Streets, to the City Hall.

The map that he exhibited was prepared in connection with the Board of Public Works, and showed the locations and sizes of the sewers through those streets.

On Broadway, from the Battery to Fourteenth Street, there are 7,830 feet of longitudinal sewers, or 62 per cent. of the whole distance, with 18 lateral sewers intersecting.

To construct the road under Broadway, it will require 24,935 feet of new longitudinal sewers and 12,830 feet for lateral, or connecting, sewers.

On the east side the projected line from Fourteenth Street to South Street is 13,600 feet long, of which distance 64 7-10 per cent. is provided with longitudinal sewers. To readjust the sewage system over this route will require 20,150 feet of new longitudinal sewers, with 8,960 feet of lateral sewers.

On the west side, to construct the sewers it will require 20,087 feet in coming down from Fourteenth Street to Chambers Street at the City Hall.

After Mr. Parsons had read his report he was authorized to consult with Messrs. Theodore Cooper and Alphonse Fteley, civil engineers, in relation to matters pertaining to the sewers.

The board decided to change its counsel after Jan. 1, at which time Mr. Beekman will go on the bench. On motion of Commissioner Inman, the counsel after that date will be Messrs. Parsons, Shepard & Ogden and Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

In speaking of the difficulties that are confronting the Rapid-Transit Commissioners, yesterday, and the time within which the road may be expected to be built, ex-Mayor Hewitt said to a reporter:

"If the contracts were let and everything was ready to begin work, I think two years would be a reasonable time to allow for the completion of a subway road between the Battery and Harlem. But they are not ready to let the contracts. The routes are not even decided upon, except provisionally, and they haven't even fixed upon a system yet—nothing, in fact, is ready. So I think that three years is the shortest possible time in which any one can expect to ride in a subway system from the Battery to Harlem, and it may take longer.

"One thing is certain. The commission should be allowed ample time to decide upon the very best thing possible, for, if they make a blunder, it will be a big one."

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AWARDS

No Decision Yet as to How They Shall Be Printed or the Method of Their Final Distribution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Awards of the World's Columbian Exposition was held to-day. There were present John Boyd Thacher of New-York, Chairman; Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, Alfred T. Britton of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Williams of Tennessee, Secretary. It was said at the committee room that nothing but routine matters had been discussed, and that another meeting would be held in ten days or two weeks.

The committee has several interesting matters under consideration relating to the distribution of medals and diplomas. The chief one is, How shall the name of the person, firm, or corporation to whom the diploma has been awarded, and the report of the jury upon which the award has been made, be printed upon the instrument? Several plans have been suggested, but there were objections to all of them, involving both expense and delay in issuing the diplomas. If Congress shall agree to the recommendation of the committee, that matter will be disposed of by the adoption of a joint resolution authorizing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to do the printing. This is deemed to be the most satisfactory solution of the problem, in that it will insure uniformity and a high degree of artistic excellence in the work. Such a joint resolution passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, and it is believed that it will pass the House when Congress reassembles.

There are, in round numbers, 23,500 diplomas to be issued, and Mr. Thacher says that if the work of distributing them is done within the next year it will have been done more expeditiously than in the history of any previous world's fair. After the fair opened at Chicago some of the exhibitors received the diplomas awarded them at the Paris Exposition in 1889. "Besides," said Mr. Thacher, "we have undertaken to do two things that were never done before for the exhibitors at a world's fair—to stamp the name of every person to whom a medal was awarded upon the medal, and to present it to the owner free of cost to him. At the Paris Exposition a few medals were inscribed with the names of the grantees, but they all had to be paid for by those to whom they were granted. We have," continued Mr. Thacher, "given to the Secretary of the Treasury a portion of the names to be engraved upon the 22,800 medals which will be struck off. The committee has not yet been notified that the diplomas are ready."

Another question before the committee involves the issuing of the diplomas. Two or three authorities of the fair say that the diplomas should be issued by them. It is believed that the committee will, in view of the recommendation that the printing of the diplomas be committed to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, advise that they be distributed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Thacher, who, with Prof. Tousley of Wisconsin University, was directed by the World's Fair Commission to prepare a history of the exposition under the provision of the act of Congress authorizing that to be done, says their work will be largely, if not altogether, editorial. The heads of the various organizations, he says, will prepare reports or histories of the fair from their several points of view, and, although there may be some repetition in their productions, Mr. Thacher believes they will be far more interesting and valuable than anything that one or two men not situated with respect of the fair as they were could compose. The report of Director General Davis will be finished, it is expected, in December; those of Presidents Palmer and Higinbotham and Mrs. Potter Palmer will follow within the next few months.

A NEW JERSEY CITY WATER PLAN

Grand Jurors Said to Have a Sewage Method of Purification.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 20.—The Grand Jury is preparing a report of its investigation on the water question. It will exonerate the city officials from the charge of dishonesty that was made against them some time ago.

The Grand Jury, it is understood, will recommend the building of a sewer from Paterson to carry the sewage of that city and Pasasic past the intake of the Jersey City Water Works, at Belleville, which, it is claimed, can be done for $500,000.

Advocates of the plan claim that a sewer will do away with the necessity for procuring a new water supply.

Bust of Vice President Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A white marble bust of Vice President Stevenson was placed to-day in the niche in the Senate gallery, near the southeast corner. It is one of the best of the series that adorn the walls, the likeness and expression being strikingly accurate and life-like.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

ALEXANDER'S DEATH MASS—Most sumptuous of funeral ceremonies Russia has ever known.
NOT QUITE DEFENSELESS—This country in position to bring Germany to terms.
HILL'S ELECTION EXPENSES—What the Senator and other candidates paid out.
MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS—Equal to the Bulgarian butcheries, which led to war.
PRINCE OF WALES IN VIEW—Hopes and fears in Europe of a quadruple alliance.
THE REV. DR. McCOSH DEAD—Princeton's venerable ex-President overcome by age.
TO LEGALIZE THE SIDE DOOR—Morris Tekulsky has already prepared the bill.
BILL COOK'S GANG AGAIN—A reign of disorder in the Indian Territory.
FROM A PRIVATE'S DIARY—Medical service embarrassed at the beginning of the war.
THE JAPANESE ADVANCING—Their armies pushing on, despite a slight repulse.
WOMEN SAVED COLORADO—Now they are looked upon as heroines in that State.
TO IMPROVE THE ERIE CANAL—A plan to aid traffic suggested by State Engineer Adams.
ALL NATIONS AT DINNER—A Japanese banquet given in New-York City.
ROMANOFFS AS SOLDIERS.—Behavior of the late Czar Alexander in the Turkish War.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains Comparative Value of Foods, by Henry Stewart; Utilizing the Root Crops; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

NEWTOWN CREEK CRIMES

George Roeschman's Story May Throw Light on Them.

ROBBED AND THROWN IN THE WATER

Many Bodies Found in the Polluted Stream—The Lonely Place Favorable for the Work of Highwaymen.

George Roeschman, who says he is employed in Hardy, Voorhies & Co.'s lumber yard, in Grand Street, Williamsburg, near Newtown Creek, as a watchman, called at the Stagg Street Police Station yesterday morning and told a story which, if true, shows that that section of the city is a dangerous place at night and throws light on a number of mysterious things that have recently occurred in that vicinity.

Roeschman says he was employed on election day as a ballot clerk in the Eighteenth Ward, and that on the following Friday evening he got his checks cashed. He lives, he says, near the lumber yard, and about 10 o'clock that night he started for home. He met some friends and drank with them, and then continued on his way alone. He reached the Newtown Creek Bridge half an hour later, and was accosted in the centre of it by three men, one of whom asked him for a match.

"I put my hand in my pocket," said Roeschman, "to get the match, when one of the men seized me from behind, and before I could do anything the men slipped a bag over my head, which stifled my cries.

"I struggled as hard as I could, but was unable to do much except kick, and the men went through my pockets and robbed me of $10 and everything else I possessed.

"When they had rifled my pockets thoroughly, the men lifted me up and threw me headlong into the creek.

"As my head was covered, I was in a terrible predicament, for I was unable to keep myself above water. The water was dirty and foul, and as cold as ice, and I expected every minute to sink and drown. The robbers had not tied my hands; they were free, so that, after a good deal of effort, I was able to pull the bag from my head.

"I was so blinded and choked by the dirty water that I could hardly see or breathe, and I was about sinking for good when I seemed to recover my wits and struck out for the shore. As soon as I reached the land I scrambled up the bank and ran home. The robbers, who probably thought I would drown, had disappeared.

"The reason I did not report the matter before," Roeschman explained, "was because I was afraid that the robbers would kill me.

"I have to cross the bridge every night, and I did not want to meet the fellows again.

"Four bodies were recently taken out of the creek at that point, and I believe that they were all the bodies of men who were murdered as I would have been had I not escaped."

Capt. Ennis told Roeschman that he would investigate the case, and Roeschman went away.

Roeschman was correct when he said that bodies have frequently been found in the creek near the Grand Street bridge, but the police have never suspected that they might have been those of persons murdered by highwaymen. The spot, which is one of the loneliest in Williamsburg, has never been policed, so that it offers peculiar advantages for highway robbers.

The body of a man 5 feet 8 inches in height and forty years old was found in the creek, near Grand Street, Oct. 16, and was buried in the Potter's Field. For all the police know to the contrary, he may have been murdered. The body of P. Walsh, a coal heaver, of Olive and Devoe Streets, was found four days later in the creek at that point, and several others have been recovered in the same vicinity. The neighborhood has been associated with other crimes.

Pete Hess and a man named Schultz some time ago buried a baby alive near the Grand Street bridge, and they are now serving terms in Sing Sing Prison for their crime. The child belonged to a young Polish woman named Mary Wertheimer.

At the office of Hardy, Voorhies & Co. it was stated yesterday that no such man as Roeschman was employed there, and complete ignorance was professed of him and his adventure with the highwaymen. The police, however, say they will try to ferret out the affair.

THE WILL OF ANNA CABOT LOWELL

Bequests to Public Institutions Chiefly in or Near Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The will of Anna Cabot Lowell, filed to-day, gives over $27,000 to public institutions, as follows:

The Roxbury (Mass.) Home for Children and Aged Women, $2,000, to be added to the "Lowell Fund."

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia, $4,000, for the establishment of two permanent scholarships.

Trustees of the Roxbury Latin

Situations Wanted—Females.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S Maid and Seamstress.—Very competent and strictly trustworthy; can be very highly recommended by late employer. Apply, Tuesday or Wednesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., Park Avenue Hotel, Room 339.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, K. H., care Miss Boyd, 329 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent North of Ireland girl; first-class chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of salads; good home preferred to wages; city reference. D. C., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS — COOK.—By two young girls to do the work of a small private family; one as chambermaid and waitress and the other as good plain cook and laundress; best city reference. 13 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or as maid to grown children; city reference. Apply, Tuesday, present employer's, 162 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; best city references; or would go as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent in all its branches. 111 West 53d St.; ring Ryan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a refined young girl as chambermaid and to wait on invalid or elderly lady; best personal reference. Call, two days, 9 to 11, at 146 East 83d St., private house; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; private family; satisfactory city reference from last and former employers; willing to assist in pantry. 915 6th Av.; ring second bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS. — Lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, between 9 and 11, at 23 West 73d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. 146 West 52d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; good references. 334 West 47th St., Keegan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress, in private family; good reference. Call, two days, at 119 West 60th St., Mrs. Sullivan's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children, by young girl lately landed. Call, Tuesday, at 1,495 Lexington Av., Brown's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork alone; very best city reference. 2 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city reference from last place; willing to assist with other work. 802 6th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a girl not long in the country as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; plain sewing. 206 West 67th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing or assist with waiting; best city reference. L. L., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and wait on lady and do sewing; or as parlormaid; first-class city reference for both. Healy, 117 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her chambermaid. Call, Monday, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 45 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing; has best of city reference. Call at present employer's, 46 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; three years' personal reference. 347 West 44th St., ring Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERmaid and Seamstress.—By competent girl, in city or country; well recommended by present employer. Call, for two days, at 33 Irving Place.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and wait on lady and do sewing; first-class city reference. Call, for two days, 108 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Or chambermaid alone; in a private family; with first-class city reference. Call, two days, J. B., 203 East 43d St., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a good chambermaid, and willing to assist with other duties; personal city reference; country or city. C. B., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires to place a trustworthy woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen Wednesday at 26 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing; best city reference; no objection to country. 46 West 39th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid alone; good city references. 108 West 39th St. Lewis.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in private family; understands her business; has good city reference. McGarvey, 1,690 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly understands her duties; wages, $18; six years' city reference. Della, care of Radford, 239 East 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant girl; best city reference. 639 6th Av., Bell 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; or would wait on lady or grown children; best city reference. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with children; best city reference. A. M., 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best references. 411 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 133 West 60th St., Flannery's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do mending in private family; references. S. M., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with children. Call at present employer's, 147 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good personal reference; four years. 141 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; personal references. J. S., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework. 302 Bleecker St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress. 239 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; city or country. 849 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; can be seen at 101 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; or would wait on lady or grown children; best city reference. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish woman as chambermaid and seamstress or do housework; reference; 508 West 28th St. Peterson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; city reference. 133 West 33d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and fine washing; willing and obliging. Pickens, 333 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 824 3d Av.; ring Dempsey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging. 2 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; good references. 426 West 52d St.; ring Callery's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; no washing; good city references. M. E., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; is excellent baker; best references; city. M. C., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook by the day; $1.50; excellent cleaner; best city reference. 128 West 31st St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By good cook; private family; do coarse washing; first-class city reference; city or country. 490 6th Av., Room 14.

COOK.—By a good cook in all branches; willing to work by day or week; last employer can be seen. 101 West 43d St., second floor.

COOK.—By thorough family cook; to go out by day or week. 508 West 28th St.; care of Peterson.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By first-class young cook; private family; city references; steady place; wages only $20. 940 6th Av., near 53d St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—Good; French; private family; speaks no English; references. 324 West 15th St., first flat; no cards.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a small family; good city reference. 153 East 29th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; country or city; good city reference. 714 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; good city reference. E. S., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook (Swedish woman) to go out by day. 436 East 121st St., care of Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. 241 East 29th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; will assist with coarse washing; six years' best city reference. A. N., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; would go short distance in country; good reference. 450 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small family; good reference. 781 6th Av.

COOK.—And to help with washing; references; no cards. 309 East 77th St.

COOK.—Private family; all kinds of cooking; $25 wages; references. Cook, 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; Protestant; $40 a month; best of reference. 590 3d Av.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as good cook; city or country; good reference. S. J., 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By professional cook; good caterer; city reference; wages, $50. A. B., 286 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—On account of breaking up housekeeping, situations desired, together, for mother and daughter as cook and waitress; recommended by Mrs. James N. Paulding, 650 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a respectable German woman as first-class cook and housekeeper; understands all fancy cooking, pastry, and marketing; excellent city reference. Corner 109th St. and Western Boulevard, store.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as good, capable cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; four years' city reference; city or country. M. T., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands English and French cooking in all branches; all kinds of fancy desserts; best city reference; lady can be seen; no objection to country. 909 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; no objection to plain washing; best of city references. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her duties; personal city reference; leaving through death. 147 East 50th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a colored woman; understands all kinds of cooking; hotel, boarding house, or private family; reference; city or country. A. B., 122 West 33d St.

COOK.—By competent cook and laundress; excellent pie and bread maker; steady position in preference to high wages; good reference. Mrs. B., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city references from last employer. Call, two days, E. L., 331 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress, or will do general housework in a small private family. 334 East 39th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all branches; six years' city reference from last employer. 737 2d Av.; ring Nugent's bell.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class cook; with kitchenmaid; understands all kinds of soups, game, and entrées; creams and ices; best city references. M. D., 237 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a young English Protestant woman as cook and kitchenmaid; wages, $45; a Jewish family preferred; best city references. 449 7th Av.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully competent to take entire charge; good city reference. A. S., 508 West 28th St., care of Peterson.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; very competent in all parts; in first-class family; with or without kitchen girl. B. C., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; assist with washing or housework; in a private family; city or country; good reference. 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly accomplished; best of references; three years with last employer. J. Byrne, 100 West 53d St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; just left her place; four years' first-class city reference; thoroughly understands her business; last employers can be seen; can do everything. 229 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as competent cook in private family; no objection to plain washing; good city reference. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and is highly recommended. B. T., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As first-class cook; by a young English woman; best city reference; lady can be seen; wages, $25 to $30. M. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in Washington; excellent references from Washington and New-York. H. H., care of Mrs. Lily, 209 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; last employers can be seen; wages, $40. E. S., 150 East 38th St.; no cards.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two respectable girls to go to the country, one cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; reference. A. K., 449 West 52d St.

COOK.—By young English woman as cook; will do coarse washing in small private family; three years' city reference. 157 West 68th St., ring Garty's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress or to do general housework; good city references. S. A., 213 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; good home preferred to high wages; city reference. 211 East 26th St., third floor.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced cook in all branches of fine family cooking. Can be seen at present employer's, between 10 and 11 A. M., 120 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city references. 1,498 Lexington Av., fourth bell, right side.

COOK and PLAIN WASHING.—Reliable woman; excellent baker; understands her business; city or country; city reference. M. C., 216 West 37th St.; ring five times.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in private family as cook; understands meats, game, desserts; good city reference last place. G., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; also chambermaid; understand their business thoroughly; nine years' city reference from last employer. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class in all kinds of modern cooking; meats, soups, entrées, desserts; good baker; will assist with washing; reference. 144 East 43d St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent family cook; good baker; do coarse washing; two years' personal reference from last employer. 215 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant as competent cook and baker; soups, entrées, and fine desserts; assist washing; city or country; personal reference. 458 3d Av., Croocer's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French Protestant cook; $40 a month; best of city reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

COOK.—Excellent; in private family; best city reference; no washing. 152 East 53d St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant; city or country; best city reference. 244 West 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 359 West 40th St., first flight.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and to assist with washing; can be well recommended. 747 9th Av., Francis's bell.

COOK.—By a young American woman as cook in a small private family; good city reference. M. McGrath, 332 East 39th St.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook; understands her business; personal city reference. 404 East 72d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; has six years' best city references from last place. 204 East 32d St.; Marker's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best reference. Jane, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant American as first-class cook; fully capable to fulfill that situation; good reference. 150 10th Av.

COOK.—By a professional cook; Swedish; best of city and Newport references; wages, $60. S. M., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; eight years' city reference; lady can be seen. 424 East 10th St.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook and do coarse washing; city or country; three years' city reference. McB., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; French; highest personal city references; wages, $35 to $40. Juliette, 218 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; good city reference. 136 West 25th St. M. F.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. A. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; best reference; city or country. 205 West 36th St., rear.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference. A. B., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As good cook in private family or club; first-class French and English cooking; best city reference; willing and obliging. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; no washing; good city reference. M. G., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; best city reference. 119 West 60th St., care of Day.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; plain and fancy cooking of all kinds; best city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a good cook in a boarding house or institution; best city reference. 205 West 36th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; an excellent baker; good reference. 258 West 47th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a small private family; four years' reference. 322 East 31st St.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook, (German,) with best references; in private family; last employer can be seen; $25 to $30. 319 East 9th St., Horn's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Protestant; city or country; best reference. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept. 157 East 27th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; first-class reference. 322 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, to go out by day; can serve dinners; best reference. G. Olsen, 315 East 70th St.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; in private family; personal references. 1,118 Park Av., first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class German woman; in small family; French and German cooking; no washing; $25; country preferred. K., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a smart young woman as good cook and laundress; good city references. 206 West 40th St.; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Swedish. Mrs. Swenson, 325 East 27th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a good French cook in private family; very sober; economical; perfect bread baker; no objection to the country; no washing; first-class city references. 49 West 3d St., basement.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; good cook; can do any kind of housework; capable and trustworthy. 338 West 40th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference from present employer. 213 East 56th St., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman; North of Ireland Protestant; by day or week; to do first-class waiting, chamberwork, washing, ironing; city references. 1,023 2d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; washing at home or by day; housework; references. 306 East 26th St.

DAY'S WORK.—A laundress wants Tuesdays and Wednesdays to go out by the day to wash and iron. 163 West 19th St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day, washing, scrubbing, or office cleaning. Mrs. S., 439 West 30th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman, work by the day, washing, ironing, cleaning. Mrs. Ross, 347 West 38th St., top floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with leading house accustomed to high-class trade; wishing to establish herself in business, will make tailor-made gowns from $8 to $10; evening, reception, and visiting costumes at reasonable prices; novelty waist a specialty; or will work at lady's home three days a week at $2.50 per day; reference from present customers. Address, all week, De F., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKING, &c.—By French widow for the Winter; good sewer; understands dressmaking; willing and obliging; no objection to work by week or month; best city references. Plumereau, 112 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker by day with private families; perfect fitter and designer; makes latest styles; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 382 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKING.—All latest designs; tailor-made street costumes for $4; evening dresses, fancy waists at moderate prices; home or out. Kennedy, 802 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker, to go out by the day; terms, $2; cuts by McDowell system. 322 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or month; first-class cutter and fitter; terms moderate; can give references. 246 East 55th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; would like a few more customers by the day. Mrs. Stanley, 514 East 83d St.

DRESSMAKER wishes more customers by day; first-class cut and fit guaranteed. Krohm, 940 6th Av.

Governesses.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, (refined American,) with many testimonials, guaranteeing her superior qualifications and methods, desires meeting engagement for English, piano, and German instruction to young or advanced pupils; filled last engagement seven years in city family, to whom she refers. Visiting Governess, 159 East 47th St., Times Agency.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, (refined American,) with many testimonials guaranteeing her superior qualifications and methods; morning engagement for English, piano, and German; instruction to young or advanced pupils; filled last engagement seven years in city family, to whom she refers. Visiting Governess, 159 East 47th St., Times Agency.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a position for her governess in a first-class family; thoroughly trustworthy, competent, and refined; speaks German and French fluently. Call, between 10 and 1, or address Mattheus, "Arch Brook," East River and 75th St.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess, engaged mornings in prominent city family, gives piano lessons afternoons; a fine technique and thorough knowledge of music guaranteed. Unexceptionable Testimonials, 159 East 47th St., Times Agency.

GOVERNESS.—By German nursery governess, speaking French, Italian, and English, to grown children, or as maid to young lady; highly recommended. N., 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By Roman Catholic Parisienne as visiting governess; diplomée. Mme. French, Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A French lady desires position as governess; best references. M., 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — Long experience; thoroughly understands the care of children; is quite capable of taking entire charge of those between the ages of 3 and 10; highest references given from former employers. M. K. D., 405 Park Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, NURSE, or MAID.—By a refined North German, lately landed; speaks English and French; good seamstress; best references. B., 404 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By English lady as housekeeper or companion; understands the management of servants; in private family or school; first-class references. A. K., 142 West 43d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, competent woman as housekeeper; best personal reference; no objection to country. M. E. S., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER. — By a thoroughly-qualified housekeeper, with executive ability, in a first-class family; best reference given and required. M. T., Box 220 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a reliable Protestant woman as a good cook in a bachelor's apartments; best city reference. 342 West 48th St.; ring Bell's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Swedish lady, with references, as housekeeper. Mrs. Korn, 219 East 25th St., Room I.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By experienced, refined German woman; takes full charge of gentleman's house; best references. O., 650 3d Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a smart young girl to do housework in a flat for a small private family; willing and obliging. 537 West 52d St.; ring Kelly's bell; call for two days.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer and ironer; best city reference; flat preferred. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman; English; good plain cook; good reference. E. P., care Dooley, 131 West 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl; wishes to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting; best reference. N. G., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, for light housework in small private family; lived out for four months. 217 East 29th St., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in private family. Call, for two days, at 204 East 65th St., three flights up.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable, competent woman; will do any kind of housework by the day, week, or month; good reference. 210 East 28th St.; ring second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; no cards answered. 262 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; has first-class reference; has been accustomed to living in apartments. M. L., Box 382, Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to assist with housework or take care of children. Mary Ahearn, 241 East 59th St., first floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl to do general housework. 1,206 2d Av.; ring Treanor's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl, lately landed, to do general housework. 538 East 11th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK or UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a young girl; good city reference. K. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework or as chambermaid; willing and obliging. Pickens, 333 East 43d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in a small family; best city reference. 237 9th Av.; ring three bells.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework, with two people in a flat. 218 East 80th St., top flat, right.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl as general housekeeper; with reference. 426 West 53d St., second floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman as general housekeeper; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. 732 2d Av.

HOUSEWORK or CARE OF CHILDREN.—By young girl to do light housework or take care of children. 65 Gouverneur St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do light housework; willing and obliging; lately landed. 454 West 36th St., Gleason's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in small private family. Call, two days, McBreen, 446 West 55th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or SECOND CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced Protestant girl in a first-class family; highly recommended. E. M., care Mrs. Oliver, 106 East 52d St.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend very highly her kitchenmaid, a Swede, who is leaving merely because she is not needed in Winter. Inquire of janitor, 101 Park Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne; competent seamstress and dressmaker; willing to travel; best city reference from present employer. Mme. Sir, 28 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St., care of Mrs. Keller.

LADY'S MAID and DRESSMAKER.—By a young French girl, just arrived from Paris, as maid; good dressmaker; best references. Berger, 232 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By English girl as lady's maid and seamstress; has a good knowledge of dressmaking; best of city reference. C. G., Box 209 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. L. S., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid who lived with her five years and whom she can highly recommend. Call, for three mornings, 11 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable colored Canadian, speaking French, Italian, and English, for lady's maid. 211 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish woman as maid or seamstress; personal reference. 20 North Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person, speaking English and Spanish. A. C. O., 143 West 14th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French girl as lady's maid; good sewer and packer; no objection to traveling; speaks little English; excellent city references. M. E., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced lady's maid and seamstress, speaking French and English, engagement; would also care for growing children; best references. French, 21 Bible House.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; understands her business; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and needleworker; in American family where first-class seamstress is wanted; best references. A. D., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a reliable person to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful; good references. 9 East 43d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant American woman as lady's maid and seamstress, to wait on invalid person; first-class reference. 210 East 15th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; throughly competent; first-class seamstress; willing to travel; speaks English; good city reference. N. O., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable young American woman as lady's maid or chambermaid and seamstress; eight years' good city reference. Bouer, 444 West 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city reference. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; thoroughly competent; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; best city references. Julie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city reference. G. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French lady's maid and seamstress; speaks English; good dressmaker; good packer; best city references. R. B., 211 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant American woman as lady's maid and seamstress, to wait on invalid lady; first-class reference. 210 East 15th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; in private family; best references. Augustine, 468 7th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress who understands dressmaking and hairdressing; good packer and traveler; city reference. F. L., Box 88 1,248 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant; understands her duties thoroughly; willing to do any kind of light housework. L. F. W., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. E. M., 821 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman to grown children; understands all kinds of family sewing; best city references. A. F., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a Scotch Protestant for lady or children; good seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. 158 East 52d St., three bells.

MAID.—By a North German as maid to a lady going South, or California; good seamstress; best city reference. 973 Madison St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a Swedish woman as maid or seamstress; personal reference. 20 North Washington Square.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid or nurse to go to California; good seamstress; best city reference. Emma, 222 West 35th St.

MAID.—Lady's or child's maid; best of references; home from 11 to 5 o'clock. J. B. C., 536 East 85th St.; no mail.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; nice, sunny yard; best references. Mrs. Pye, 67 East 106th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; private family; three and one-half years' city reference; employer can be seen. M. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young American woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 228 East 56th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; go out by the day or week; or do any kind of housecleaning; thorough worker; best city reference. L. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. A. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent laundress in private family; would assist with other work; best reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; leaving on account of death in family; city reference. 11 East 24th St., M. S.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; can do shirts, collars, and cuffs; no objection to help with chamberwork. 421 West 127th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress. Call, two days, at 52 West 52d St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in small private family; good reference from last place. 241 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; best city references. 612 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in boarding house or institution; best references. 205 West 36th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; good city references. Call, for two days, at 214 East 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference. A. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class city reference. 202 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city or country; would assist with chamberwork; first-class references. M. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; with best city references; shirts and collars a specialty. 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS. — Thoroughly competent; four years' city references; city or country. 639 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. M. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; twelve years' city reference. 313 East 40th St., Ramsey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 436 9th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; competent, trustworthy; first-class city reference. G. H., Box 162 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as laundress; best city reference. 612 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress. H. G., 214 East 38th St., care of Miss Spellman.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl in private family; five years' reference. 335 West 38th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman; can take entire charge of baby and bottle feeding; best city reference. J. M., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Protestant person; not long in the country; can be highly recommended; reference from the other side. E. M., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By well educated young woman as nurse to growing children, or wait on lady and sew; can be well recommended. Call at present employer's, 86 Park Av.

NURSE.—By a North German nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant or young child under eight; willing to travel. Nurse, 180 West End Av., corner 73d St.

NURSE.—A respectable German woman wishes to take care of an invalid or bring up a baby by bottle; sixteen years' experience; best doctors' references. 220 East 52d St., McCarthy's bell.

NURSE, &c.—By a young Protestant woman to take care of children; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference. E. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse to take charge of baby from birth; understands all kinds of baby food; city or country; eight years' reference; last employer can be seen. 186 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as experienced infant's nurse; would assist with sewing or chamberwork; city reference. W. W., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—For invalid; trained massage; seven years' references from physician and patients; willing and obliging. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—By a refined young North German girl as nurse to children; very good sewer; good references. Mrs. Megging, 108 8th Av., top floor, back.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German-American to two children and to do sewing in Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined young girl as nurse or nursery governess to one or two children; competent and experienced; best personal city reference. 141 West 15th St.

NURSE.—By French girl, (newly arrived,) speaking English, as nurse. E. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class woman as nurse; can take full charge of infant; can be well recommended. Link's bell, 747 9th Av.

NURSE.—To invalid; 11 years' city references, best doctors; willing to be useful. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—By a competent young girl as nurse to young or grown children; eight years' city reference. J. S., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a good, faithful Scotch nurse; competent for baby; city reference; city or country. 107 West 68th St.; ring janitor's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; is good seamstress; understands all kinds of fancy work; city reference. 162 East 60th St.

NURSE.—By a young, respectable girl, (18;) speaks German and English; can also teach music; nurse or child's maid. 127 East 17th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take entire charge of baby or growing children; best city reference. 247 West 17th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to assist with chamberwork; best of city reference. 310 West 118th St., Dillin's bell.

NURSE.—As lady's nurse; experienced nurse; best of references. H. M., corner 171st St. and 11th Av.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant woman as infant's nurse; first-class reference. 219 2d Av., between 18th and 14th Sts.

NURSE.—To infant or small children, by a competent young German girl; best city reference. 1,540 2d Av., store.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. K. R., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take full charge of baby; assist with chamberwork; three years' reference; city or country. 218 West 50th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced woman as infant's nurse; can take charge of young baby. 356 West 48th St.; Gilmartin's bell.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By a competent woman; understands massage; good sailor; first-class city references; to go to Europe or South; terms moderate. Nurse, Box 179 Times.

INVALID NURSE.—By nurse to care for invalid or children; thoroughly understands delicate or bottle baby; good reference. 219 2d Av.

NURSE.—By a neat American girl as competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from one month; good sewer; four years' personal reference. 254 West 85th St., second bell, left, present employer's.

NURSE.—By competent French Protestant as nurse for growing children, or maid to young lady; good sewer; in Protestant family; good city references. T. F., care of Mrs. Lue Mayer, 239 West 31st St.

NURSE.—Lady desires situation for infant's nurse, who has been with her for ten years, and whom she highly recommends. Call at present employer's,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets with Speculation More Active.

FOREIGN HOUSES FAIR SELLERS

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Weak—Cotton Firm—Coffee Higher.

The course of trade was toward higher prices early in the day, but with rather free offerings of wheat by foreign houses, and the weakness shown at the West, values ran off a trifle, although the trading shows an improvement on recent totals. Corn was unsettled, with wheat, and closed lower. Cotton made a gain near the close, and coffee followed Europe, with an advance.

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak at a decline of ⅝@⅞c, with cables lower, reports of large shipments from Russia, weaker West, and moderate foreign selling, reacted ⅝@⅞c on local covering and firmer West, declined ¼c on Bradstreet's report of 1,278,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies, 750,000 bushels on the coast, and 2,236,000 bushels in the world's visible, advancing ¼@⅝c on a more active export demand, and closed steady at ¼@⅜c loss for the day. Trading was more active, and largely switching between December and May at 4⅜c difference. Spot was ½c lower, and more active on export account. Sales, 136,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 112,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels do, 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels do, 1⅝@1¾c over December, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅝@1⅞c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 50½c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68⅞c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63¼c....Clearances hence, 16,669 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 66,185 bushels....Receipts, 120,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 177,746 bushels; in the interior, 652,933 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ¼@¾c, with wheat and the West, together with easier cables and local realizing, and Bradstreet's increase of 292,000 bushels east of the Rockies, but rallied ¼@⅞c on local covering, and closed firm, with May ¾c up and others ⅜@⅝c with a fair trade. Spot was less active and easier. Sales, 58,000 bushels, all to the trade, including 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 58¾c, elevator; 8,000 bushels do, 59¾c, delivered; 10,000 bushels old yellow, 60c, delivered; 20,000 bushels No. 3, 61¼@62c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamed mixed, 52¼c, elevator; 6,000 bushels ungraded mixed, 52¼@53c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, 58¾c, delivered....Receipts, 26,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 74,009 bushels; in the interior, 218,502 bushels....Clearances hence, 4,030 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 19,716 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull, and without special feature, with the trading chiefly local switching, and closing unchanged to ¼c up Bradstreet's reports 370,000 bushels' decrease east of Rockies. Spot was moderately active, mixed unchanged and white ¾c lower....Sales, 78,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½@37¾c for 18,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@33½c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed 32c; rejected white, 33c; No. 2 white, 34¾@34½c; track mixed, 33@34½c for 4,000 bushels; track white, 37@41c for 22,000 bushels....Receipts, 31,200 bushels; exports, 7,171 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	..	..	58⅞
December	410,000	58⅞ @59 7-16	59¼
January	130,000	60 1-16@60 7-16	60¼
February	..	..	61¼
March	30,000	61 15-16@62¼	62¼
May	3,710,000	63¼ @63 13-16	63⅝
July	60,000	64 11-16@65	64⅞
Total	7,400,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	15,000	58 @58½	58
December	60,000	55¼ @55½	55¼
January	55,000	53¼ @53½	53¼
May	310,000	52 15-16@53 5-16	53¼
Total	500,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	60,000	33⅜ @33⅝	33¾
January	55,000	34½	34½
February	50,000	35¾ @35½	35⅜
May	65,000	36¼ @36½	36½
Total	230,000		

No. 2 white, December.....37⅜

FLOUR—Business was very moderate and the feeling weak with wheat, but millers, as a rule, refused to lower prices, and buyers held off. Sales, about 8,000 bbls, including 2,000 bbls Winter wheat straights at $2.40@2.90, 3,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@3.90, 300 bbls Winter clear at $2.60, 600 bbls Kansas patents at $3.60, 300 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.30, and 450 bbls Spring straights at $3.20....Arrivals, 22,319 bbls and 29,365 sacks; exports, 5,300 bbls and 9,716 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,263 bbls and sacks.

Quotations:

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	..@..
Fine	..@..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	..@..	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	$2.05@$2.10	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	..@ 2.25	2.30@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	..@..	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.15
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.80
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.15
City patents	..@..	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	..@..	..@..
City No. 2	..@..	..@ 2.45
City supers	..@..	..@ 2.20
City fine	..@..	..@ 2.10

SPRING.

No grade	$1.80@$1.95	..@..
Fine	Nom'l.	..@..
Supers	Nom'l.	..@..
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.00@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
White wheat str'ts	..	..
Patents	3.20@ 3.50	3.35@ 3.75
Special brands	3.35@ 3.50	3.75@ 3.90
Kansas patents	..@..	..@..
Kansas straights	..@..	..@..
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	..@..	..@..
City supers	..@..	..@..
City fine	..@..	..@..

RYE FLOUR—Held firmly, with demand fair; sales, 700 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and firm. We quote: New flour at $2@$2.05 on spot, and $2 to arrive; 55c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 48@50c; Canadian, in bond for export, 47c bid and 49c asked.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.10@$3.20, white do, $3.30@$3.35; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c@$1; coarse meal, $1.12@$1.14 for Western and $1.15@$1.17 for city; yellow, $1.23@$1.25; white, $1.28@$1.30.

OATMEAL—More active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fancy goods, No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 50@58c, nominal, for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Neglected at 63@64c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62@63c asked.

MALT—Steady. Quotations wholly nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@80c; middlings, 90c@$1; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 82½@85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cotton meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2 and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Firmer but dull. We quote: Spot clover, $9@$9.50, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality, November contract; prime, $9.50 asked; timothy, $5.90@$6.50, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—From a period of unusual animation and excitement, there is a lull over business, although it cannot be said that prices are changed. The closing out of the large lot yesterday practically wound up the Brazil demand, and, so far as concerns export trading, everything here is now at a pause. There is a good deal of concern over the export demand, and as to whether it will show a long holding off on account of the recent sharp advance in prices. The local wants are also light, as the steadily declining lard market stops competition of export orders; the oil, in sympathy, suffers in trading. A fair support is given prices, more because the receipts here are moderate, while the accumulations are light. Prime yellow is offered at 31¼c and to arrive at 31c. There were 300 bbls at dock reported sold at 31c; a lot of 100 bbls good off grade was sold at 30c; white is at 33@34c. Crude, prime, at 26c bid and 27c asked. Crude, in bulk, at the mills, is 21c bid and 22c asked; a small sale was made at 21c....LARD OIL is dealt in moderately, with 57c quoted....LINSEED is firm and in fair demand, with 56c quoted.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was some disposition to buy early yesterday, and in part on export account, but a steady yielding of prices stopped completion of orders and left affairs generally dull, while the close shows the inside figures. The large refiners were also nibbling early, but drew out before the close to await a more settled market. While receipts of hogs continue on the present enormous scale, it is not presumed that there will be regularity to the prices of the products, and on that account business will be more or less disturbed.

LARD—Western steam was offered 5 points lower early, and closed easy at 10 points decline for the day. The lard refiners would have taken some cash product had there been steadiness, and one or two orders were here for England. Trading was prostrated by the manipulation at the West, and is well in sympathy with grain. Not a sale was made here. Cash was quoted early at $7.50, nominally, and at the close at $7.45. City steam was steady at $7.12½, at which 125 tcs were taken. Options—No sales. November closed at $7.4 nominal; December at $7.40 nominal; January at $7.40 nominal. Refined is slow and easy; a nominal at $7.75; South America at $8.25. Compound lard is only in moderate demand; quoted at $5.25@$5.75.

PORK—There was little trading, the export demands slack, but prices were without change. Sales of 100 bbls mess, new, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $13.25@$13.50; short clear, $14@$16.

BEEF—English demand is quiet, and on home account there are only moderate demands. Packed, $8@$10; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17.

BEEF HAMS—Trading is slack, with prices held steadily; at West, quoted at $16, and $17@$17.50 here.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there is a moderate business at steady prices. Sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average at 7½c; 50 pickled shoulders at 5¼c, and 1,500 pickled hams at 8¾@9¼c; city pickled hams 8¾@9¼c; do shoulders at 5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7¼c; 12-lb do, 7c; clear bellies boxed, 7¼c; Western meats at Chicago Green hams, 8@8½c; tierced pickled hams 8¾@8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are offered at ¼c decline, under freer supplies. All Western markets are lower. Chicago is down 10@15c to $4@$4.90, Omaha at 5@10c decline, to $4.20@$4.70, St. Louis is reduced to $4@$4.75 Kansas City is 10c lower, to $4.25@$4.70 Chicago estimates its receipts for yesterday 33,000 head, and for to-day 45,000 head. The entire receipts yesterday at the West were 89,980 head, against 51,497 head same time last year. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is very little city on offer as yet this week, and a firm bid of 4⅝c for it fails to bring out sellers in a prompt way. The situation is strong at that price, and relies wholly on the home trade demand, which is of fairly satisfactory volume. Sale of 50 hhds city at 4⅝c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is scarce and wanted steadily, with 9¼c quoted for city. Oleo stearine is hard to buy, with light supplies; no further sales; city is at 7¼c bid, and 7½c asked.

COTTON.

Contracts opened unsettled and declined 3@4 points, with Liverpool 2@3 points off and receipts heavy. The close was very steady at 4@6 points gain for the day, based entirely on local covering and in the face of reports from the South of railroads being blocked with the product. The bulk of the business was during the late session. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 71 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Uplands	5 11-16c
Middling Gulf	5 15-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅝c on
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅜c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	5.42@5.45	5.57	5.37	300
December	5.47@5.48	5.57	5.37	9,500
January	5.54@5.55	5.55	5.45	20,500
February	5.60@5.61	5.60	5.51	4,300
March	5.65@5.66	5.66	5.56	44,300
April	5.70@5.72	5.72	5.62	6,400
May	5.75@5.77	5.77	5.68	27,200
June	5.82@5.83	5.83	5.74	17,100
July	5.88@5.89	5.83	5.82	1,400
August	5.94@5.95	5.94	5.85	3,100
September	..@..	..	..	....
October	..@..	..	..	....
Total				134,100

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1894.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Gal.	10276	21259	8943	..	..	..
N. Or's	29827	23491	35330	..	..	..
Mobile	1032	1823	1385	..	..	..
Sav.	5927	6331	5964	..	..	..
Char's.	2517	5187	3761	..	..	..
Wil'n.	1375	1500	1983	..	..	..
Norfolk	3223	5088	7254	..	..	..
Balt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Y.	..	1213	2561	..	..	..
Boston	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phila.	601	3086	337	..	..	..
W. Pt.	2130	2802	4135	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Br'w'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47308	71409	69653	..	..	..
This day	5439	8015	9	..	..	..
last w'k	54530	80159	61060	55078	54145	57988
This day last year	42217	66804	55343	39107	39478	39586

COFFEE.

CONTRACTS—Were more active, and mainly on local account, although Europe was a buyer to a fair extent, with prices 15@30 points up and a firm close. Havre closed firm at 1@1½f advance, and Hamburg steady and ¼@¾ pfennig up. Spot Rio was more active, and firm at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales: 500 bags Nos. 7 and 8 on 15¾c, 1,000 bags No. 8 at 14⅝c, 500 bags No. 8, per Delcomyn, at 14¼c; 3,000 bags Santos Nos. 4 to 7, per Euclid, at 16¼@16½c; 1,000 bags Nos. 5 to 8, per Grecian Prince, at 16c; 1,000 bags Nos. 6 to 9, per Capua, at 15c; 2,000 bags Nos. 5 to 8, to be shipped, at 15¾c; 1,500 mats Palembang at 20@20½c, 2

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Professional and Prices Only Slightly Changed.

BEARS AFRAID OF FAVORABLE NEWS

Covering in the Early Trading Followed by Dullness and Lower Prices—Waiting for Burlington's Dividend.

The character of the stock market continued to be almost wholly professional. There were few customers in the offices of brokers and out-of-town commission orders were few and far between. The board-room traders were responsible for the fluctuations yesterday.

The short interest in the market has become so large that some of the leading operators covered in a quiet way, fearing the influence of any favorable news. These operations were conducted during the first one and a half hours of business, and they gave the Grangers an appearance of strength. Pool support in Chicago Gas and Sugar added to the general strength of the morning. The Street believed that the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy would pass upon the dividend question yesterday, and when it was announced that the meeting had been postponed until to-day the covering movement ceased. The market then became very dull, and in the afternoon drifted into weakness. Rock Island was exceptionally heavy, and it closed at a net loss of a point. Northwestern broke and scored a net loss of 1⅛ points, at 96⅝, having sold at 99½. At the close, Burlington was ⅜ and St. Paul ¼ lower than on Monday.

The coal stocks were not active, but were firm, the prevailing cold weather imparting a more hopeful feeling among the trade. Lackawanna moved up 1½, Delaware and Hudson ⅞, and Jersey Central ½, all on very moderate transactions. Southern railway issues, which have been heavy for some days, were firmer. It was explained that the recent weakness in the preferred was due to liquidation of the holdings of an investor who is retiring from business on account of advancing age.

There was a fair volume of business in the industrial group. Sugar was, as usual, the leader, with something over 51,000 shares done. It moved within such narrow limits that the insiders were suspected of holding it steady, while feeding out all the market would take. It closed ⅝ higher. Chicago Gas moved within ½ point, and closed ¼ down. There was liquidation in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, but its loss was only ⅜. Western Union was fairly active, and was firm. The other industrials were without feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was without change. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was meagre. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅜ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $103,554,406, and balances $5,800,908. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $505,280.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¼@4.86⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.84¼@4.85 for commercial.

In continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@¼ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Boston—3c premium. Chicago—60c premium. St. Louis—Par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63⅛ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50¾c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,343,088, and the exports for the same period $86,720,632. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,377,544.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Delaware & Hudson ⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 1½
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago pf 2½
St. Paul & Omaha ¾
Southern Railway pf ¾

DECLINED.

Chicago & Northwestern 1⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf 1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1
Consolidated Gas 1
Great Northern pf ¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf 1½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Richmond & Danville 5s 2½
Toledo & O. C. 1st, western division 2
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 1
Union Pacific collateral trust 6s 1

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st 2½
Colorado Midland con. 4s 2½
Eastern Tennessee reor. lien 1
Kansas Pacific con 1
Missouri Pacific 3d 1
Scioto Valley & New-England 4s 1
Tennessee C & J. 1st, Birm 1
Western North Carolina con 1

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s declined ¼, and the 5s coupon advanced ¼. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	96	..
4s, r	114	115
4s, c	114	115
5s, r	117½	118½
5s, c	117¾	118½
Currency 6s, 1895	101	..
Currency 6s, 1896	104	..
Currency 6s, 1897	107	..
Currency 6s, 1898	110	..
Currency 6s, 1899	113	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	105⅝	..
Cher 4s, 1899	100¼	..

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities made a fractional recovery in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Lake Shore, ½, to 138½; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 55⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 18¾; Erie, ¼, to 14¼; Reading, ¼, to 8⅞, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 93, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 61¼. Atchison sold at 5⅝, St. Paul at 62, Union Pacific at 12⅝, Wabash preferred at 14⅜, and Ontario and Western at 10⅝. British consols were firm at 102 13-16 for money and 102⅞ for the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72	73½	100
*American Sugar Refining	89½	90¼	89½	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	51,356
*American Sugar Refining pf	93½	93¾	93½	93⅝	93	94	50
*American Tobacco	98	98¼	98	98	97½	98	702
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	122
Baltimore & Ohio	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½	68¼	100
*Bay State Gas	20¼	20¼	25⅜	26	25½	26	2,100
Canadian Pacific	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	59⅝	60¼	25
Central Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	15¼	26
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18½	224
Chicago Gas	74	74½	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	74	7,110
Chicago & Northwestern	101⅜	101⅞	99½	99¾	99¾	99⅞	7,329
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	145	144½	144½	143½	144	70
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73¾	74¼	72⅞	73¼	73	73¼	12,710
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37¼	37¼	37⅝	335
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	60⅝	60⅞	59⅞	60⅛	60¼	60¼	17,068
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	119½	119¾	119½	119½	119	120	150
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	62¼	62⅝	60⅜	61¼	61	61⅝	11,362
Consolidated Gas Co	122⅜	122⅜	122	122	121½	122½	380
Delaware & Hudson	124	124	124	124	123½	124½	350
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158½	159	158½	159	157⅜	159	380
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35	35	34⅞	35	34¾	35¼	315
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅜	9¾	8⅞	9⅛	9	9¼	7,950
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	100¾	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	100½	101¼	125
General Electric	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	53	200
Great Northern pf	101	101	101	101	35¼	35½	885
Laclede Gas	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22⅝	120
Laclede Gas pf	82	82	82	82	80	82	1,300
Lake Erie & Western	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	16	16½	25
Lake Shore	135½	135½	135¼	135¼	134½	136	235
*Long Island Traction	13	13⅛	13	13	12¾	13¼	100
Louisville & Nashville	54¼	54⅝	53⅞	53⅞	53¾	54	801
Louis., New-Alb. & Chicago	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7	8	1,005
Louis., New-Alb., & Chi. pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	21	24	100
Manhattan Consolidated	104	104¾	104	104	104¼	104¼	4,548
Michigan Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99¼	100	210
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf	51	51	51	51	..	..	50
Missouri Pacific	28⅜	29	28	28	28	28¼	1,325
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	1,100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22⅛	22¾	22⅛	22½	22⅜	23	1,540
*National Lead Co	42	42	41½	41½	41⅜	41¾	1,015
*National Lead Co. pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	197
New-Jersey Central	94	94¼	94	94	93¾	94¼	2,345
New-York Central	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	99⅛	99½	25
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	500
N. Y., Sus. & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	160
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42	43	150
North American	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4¾	533
Northern Pacific pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	100
Ohio Southern	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	20	100
Ontario & Western	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16	220
Pacific Mail	23	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	22⅜	23	1,000
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼	3⅝	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17½	17⅜	800
P., C., C. & St. Louis	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	17¼	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	158	158	156	158	156½	150	48
Rich. & West P., 5th in. pd	16	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	15¾	16	930
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116½	116½	116	116	..	..	35
St. Paul & Omaha	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	34⅞	35½	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	111	111	111	111	110	115	122
Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	20	260
Southern Railway	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	4,512
Southern Railway pf	36½	37	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36⅝	3,626
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅞	15⅜	16	300
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	10	300
Toledo & Ohio Central	51	51	51	51	50	54	100
Union Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	11¾	12¼	300
United States Cordage	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	520
United States Cordage pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17	18½	160
United States Cordage gtd	30	30	30	30	28	30	200
United States Rubber	41	41	40¼	40¾	40½	41	1,050
United States Rubber pf	95	95½	95	95½	95⅜	95¾	800
Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝	10
Wabash pf	14½	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14½	14⅝	625
Western Union Telegraph	87½	88	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	10,328
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜	12½	11⅜	12¼	11⅞	12¼	900
Wisconsin Central	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞	4½	100
Total sales							166,914
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 6s Registered 1,000	116	Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 5,000	86
Am Dock & Imp 5s 17,000	114	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000	104½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 62,000	67	East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s 17,000	83½
30,000s20F	67	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 2,000	99¾
10,000	67	Ft Worth & D C 1st 8,000	75
1,000	66⅞	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 2,000	111
10,000s3	66¾	H & Tex Cent Con 6s 25,000	100
1,000	66⅞	H & T Cent Deb 4s 1,000	86
6,000	66½	Illinois Central 3½s 6,000	100
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 2,000	19¾	Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000	79
Austin & N W 1st 7,000	88½	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 30,000	90½
5,000	88¾	Louis & Nash Cons 2,000	109⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 38,000	111⅞	Louis & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s 1,000	118½
5,000	112¼	Met Elevated 1st 10,000	121
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000	80½	Met Elevated 2d 1,000	107⅜
Brooklyn Elev 2d 10,000	50	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 4,000	108
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 3,000	107	Chi & Pac W 5s 1,000	112
Can South 1st Gtd 11,000	111⅜	Iowa & Minn Div 25,000	118⅜
1,000	111¾	Terminal 5s 12,000	111
Canada Southern 2d 1,000s3	105¼	Wis & Minn Div 6,000	109
Cent Pac 6s, 1897 1,000	103	4,000	109¼
1,000	102¾	Mil & St Paul Cons 10,000s15F	130¼
1,000	103	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 1,000	46
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000	107	30,000	46½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000	124½	3,000	46⅜
12,000	124¾	5,000	46
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 3,000	88¾	7,000	45⅞
1,000	89	2,000	46¼
Chi, B & Q 5s, S F 10,000	105	Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	80⅜
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000	102⅞	M, K & T of Tex 5s 7,000	76
2,000	103	Missouri Pac 3d 1,000	108
Chi & Erie 1st 2,000s2IF	94½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000	65¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st 2,000	92½	N Y Cent 1st Coup 5,000	126½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	40½	5,000	127
1,000	40¾	N Y Cent 1st Reg 10,000	127
1,000	40½	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 9,000	102¼
Chi & Pac 6s 5,000	130¼	N Y Elevated 1st 35,000	100¾
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 5,000	130¼	2,000	100¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000	103¾	N Y, Lack & West Construction Mtge 6,000	116¼
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 5,000	92	N Y & N J Tel 5s 5,000	104¼
Colorado Midland 4s 10,000	22½	N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 4,000	87⅜
Col, H V & T G M 6s 7,000	94	N Y & Putnam 1st 3,000	102¼
9,000	94½	Nor & W Gen Mtge 5,000s20F	120
Total sales		North Missouri 1st 10,000	105¼
		Nor Pac 2d Coup 5,000s20F	89
		Nor Pac 3d Coup 10,000s20F	61
		Nor Pac Cons 5s 20,000	90½
		10,000	104
		Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 19,000	78¾
		5,000	79
		5,000	79¼
		Nor Pac & Mon 1st 1,000	35½
		5,000	35
		Ohio Southern 1st 1,000	98
		4,000	97
		Oregon Imp Con 5s 5,000	54½
		Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000	87½
		2,000	87¾
		Trust Co Certs 5,000b3	87½
		Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc 1,000	19⅞
		Pitts, Ft W & C 1st 2,000	130½
		Rich & Danville 6s 3,000	120
		Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped 2,000	90
		Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	69⅞
		Roch & Pitts 1st 1,000	120
		Rome, W & Og Cons 9,000	117
		St L, Kan & North Real Es & R 7s 3,000	104⅝
		St L & San Fran 2d Class C 3,000	113½
		St L & S Fr Con 4s 3,000s20F	44½
		25,000	44½
		Scioto V & N E 4s 3,000	74
		So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000	102½
		St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certs 2,000	90
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000	86⅞
		2,000	87
		13,000	87¼
		20,000s3	87
		14,000	87
		5,000s3	87
		79,000	87
		Tenn Coal, I & R 6s	76
		Birmingham Div 1st 2,000	80
		Tex & N O Cons 5s 5,000	92¼
		Texas & Pac 1st 5s 7,000	89⅝
		3,000	89⅝
		Texas & Pac 2d Inc 1,000	26¼
		19,000	26¾
		2,000	26⅞
		23,000	26⅝
		5,000	26¼
		Third Avenue 1st 5s 5,000	119½
		Tol & O C 5s, W Div 5,000	105
		Tol, Peo & W 4s 2,000	74
		Union Elevated 1st 9,000	80
		1,000	79¾
		7,000	79½
		1,000	79¾
		2,000	80¾
		Un Pac Col Trust 6s 1,000	..
		Union Pac 1st, 1896 4,000	106¼
		Union Pac 1st, 1898 3,000	108
		U P Den & Gulf 1st 5,000	40¼
		5,000	41
		15,000	40
		1,000	40¼
		4,000	40⅜
		U S Cordage Co 1st 2,000	69¾
		4,000	69½
		U S Leather Co 6s 1,000	109½
		Wabash 1st 5s 11,000	104
		1,000	104¼
		9,000	104
		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 7,000	69½
		West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000	106
		Registered 1,000	105⅛
		1,000	105
		W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Receipts 15,000	24½
		W Nor Car 1st 6s 5,000	112¼
		5,000	113½
			$1,200,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	144
Albany & Susquehanna	165	173
Alton & Terre Haute	36½	38
American Coal	89	..
American Express	114	116
American Telegraph and Cable	88	91
American Tobacco pf	108⅜	109¾
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7½	9
Burlington & South. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston A. L. pf	100¼	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & Northern	49	..
Canada Southern	51	51¼
Cedar Falls & M	4½	5½
Central & South American Tel	105	110
Chicago & Alton	145	148
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	93	94
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25¼	25½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	72	90
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5½	7
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	18½	19
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	61	65
Consolidated Coal	31½	33½
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	12
Denver, M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
Denver, M. & Ft. D. pf	30	..
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	11
Ev. & T. H.	35	45
Flint & Père Marquette	8	14
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	3½	4
Homestake	16½	18
Illinois Central	90½	91½
Iowa Central	7	8
Iowa Central pf	25	26½
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	16
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	72
Long Island	84½	87
L., St. L. & T.	1⅜	..
Mahoning Coal R.	101	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mexican Central	..	2
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	28	30
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd	44	46
*Unlisted.		
Minnesota Iron	..	50
Mobile & Ohio	18	20
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	66	70
National Linseed Oil	20¼	21½
National Starch	7	9½
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	192	196
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	14	14¾
New-York, C. & St. Louis 1st pf.	..	69
New-York, C. & St. Louis 2d pf.	28	31
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	13⅞	14
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf.	27	31
Norfolk Southern	64	..
Norfolk & Western	6¾	7
Norfolk & Western pf.	21⅜	22¾
Northern Pacific	4¼	4½
Northwestern Telegraph	104	..
Ontario Mining	8	..
Oregon Improvement	12¾	14
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	20	23
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	6	9½
Pennsylvania Coal	260	..
Peoria & Eastern	2½	5
Pittsburg & Western pf.	28	29
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf.	45	46⅛
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi	157	160
Procter & Gamble	150	..
Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	..
Richmond & West Point pf., t. r.	19	21
R., W. & O.	115½	117
St. Louis Southern	46	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9½	10
St. J. & G. I.	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	22	26
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	85	97
St. Paul, M. & M.	108	110
Silver Bullion Certificates	63¼	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	73	80
Toledo, A. A. & New-Mexico	4½	4½
Union Pacific, D. & G.	4¼	5
United States Express	42	45
*United States Leather	8½	9½
*United States Leather pf.	59	60
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	41½	43½
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	89⅜	90⅝	89¼	89⅞	37,250
Chi. Gas	74	74⅜	73¾	73⅞	2,410
C., R. I. & P.	62½	62¼	60¾	61⅛	4,470
Chi., B. & Q.	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¼	9,320
C.,M. & St.P.	60½	60⅝	59⅞	60¼	14,590
C. & N. W.	101	101	99¼	99⅝	730
C. of N. J.	94	94⅜	93⅜	94	350
Ches. & O.	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	50
Dist. & C. F.	9½	9½	8⅞	9¼	2,490
Gen. Electric	35½	35⅝	35¼	35¼	90
Laclede Gas	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	700
Louis. & N.	54½	54⅝	54	54	190
Manhattan	104½	104⅝	104¼	104¼	490
Total sales					75,935

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mo. Pacific	28½	28⅞	28¼	28¼	140
N.Y. & N.E.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	120
N.Y.,S. & W.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	100
S. Pac. Mail	23¼	23½	23½	23½	10
Phil. & Read.	17½	17½	17½	17½	20
R. & W. P.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	100
South. Ry.	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	30
So. Ry. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	20
U. S. Cord.	11	11	10½	10½	170
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	25
West. Union.	87⅝	87⅞	87⅜	87⅝	2,070

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., Top. & S. F. 4s	67	67	67	67	$4,000
C.,B.& Q.,cn.	124¼	124½	124½	124¼	3,000
Can. So. 2d	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1,000
C. & O. 4½s	76½	76½	76½	76½	3,000
F.W.&D.C.1st	75	75	75	75	2,000
Hock. V. 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	2,000
L.E. & W. 2d	104	104	104	104	2,000
Lac. Gas 1st	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	2,000
L. & N. con.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Total sales					$46,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Met. El. 1st	121	121	121	121	$1,000
M., K. & T. 2d	46	46	46	46	5,000
M., K. & E. 1st	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	3,000
Nor. Pac. 5s	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	7,000
R. I. deb. 5s	92	92	92	92	2,000
U. P. D. & G. 1st	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	3,000
Union El. 1st	80	80	80	80	2,000
Wabash 2d	69½	69½	69½	69½	3,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. Cal. & Va.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	60
Chollar	.79	.79	.79	.79	300
Hale & Nor.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Ophir	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	50
Savage	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Total sales					610

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	55⅞	55¾	54⅞	55¼	244,000
May option	60⅝	60⅞	60⅛	60⅜	222,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	45	49
American Grocery 1st pf	30	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	185	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	220
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y	5	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92½	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	18	23
Beckwith Construction	50	..
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	93½	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	114½	117½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	185	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av., 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	167	160
Brooklyn Elevated	8	10
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	62½	67
Brooklyn Gas Company	112½	..
Brooklyn Traction	14½	15¾
Brooklyn Traction pf	67½	70½
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	66½
Celluloid Company Stock	67	70
Central & South Am. Telegraph	105¼	..
Cent. & So. Am. Tel. scrip	102½	..
Central Cross-Town	168	..
Central Park, North & East River	162	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	50	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1050
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	66
Chn., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	3
Chn., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	50¼	54
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY.

WHEREAS, Under a certain indenture dated the fifteenth day of October, 1886, made between the Equitable Mortgage Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and the American Loan and Trust Company of New-York as Trustee, it is among other things provided that when default in any of the interest payments of any of said debentures should be made by the Equitable Mortgage Company, and such default should have continued for thirty days, or if default be made in the payment of the principal when due, then the said Trustee should at once proceed to collect or sell the securities in its hands pledged for the payment of the same, and apply the proceeds for their redemption; and

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of the interest upon the debentures of some of them included in series one to fifty-eight, inclusive, or the debentures issued under such agreement, and the same has continued for thirty days and longer; and default has been made in the payment of the principal of said debentures, or some of them, when due; and

WHEREAS, By order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York the undersigned was substituted as Trustee in place of the successor Trustee to the American Loan and Trust Company, and the undersigned has been requested by the holders of the debentures issued under each of said series to sell the securities pledged in each of said series;

NOW THEREFORE, The New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that it will, upon the 26th day of November, 1894, at the Real Estate Exchange and Salesroom, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it under each and all of said series. If all of said securities are not sold on that day, said sale will continue at the same place, at the same hour, from day to day, until completed. Lists of the securities can be seen upon application to

NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Dated New-York, October 30th, 1894.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.

23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Long Island City Revenue Bonds and General Improvement Bonds.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of any part of the following Long Island City bonds will be received at my office until Nov. 27, 1894, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened.

First—$10,000 of 4½ per cent. revenue bonds, issued under Chapter 506 of the Laws of 1884, and the acts amending the same, payable April 1, 1904.

Second—4½ per cent. General Improvement Bonds, issued under Chapter 644 of the Laws of 1893, as follows, namely: $69,000, payable April 1, 1899; $54,000, payable May 1, 1899; $145,500, payable September 1, 1899; $44,000, payable September 1, 1905; $31,500, payable September 1, 1900; $35,500, payable September 1, 1909; $22,000, payable September 1, 1914.

The bonds are all of the denomination of $500 and have half-yearly interest coupons attached. Proposals will state the kind and amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, exclusive of accrued interest. No conditional proposals or proposals by telegraph or telephone will be entertained.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed in the interest of the city.

The purchaser of the said General Improvement Bonds may pay for the same in installments of say $50,000 per month, as the money may be required to pay for the improvements. These bonds are being issued to pay the expenses for constructing sewers, paving streets, &c., &c., and the property benefited will be assessed for the same. The bonds are, therefore, practically assessment bonds.

Long Island City, November 14, 1894.
FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN,
City Treasurer and Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Investment Bonds.

Chi., Burlington & Quincy
Sinking Fund 5s, due 1901.
Hannibal & St. Jo. 1st 6s, due 1911.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois
Con. Gold 6s, due 1934.
1st and Gen'l 5s, due 1937.

Central of New-Jersey
Convertible 7s, due 1902.
Gen'l Gold 5s, due 1987.
Amer. Dock 5s, due 1921.

Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul
Conv. Con. 7s, due 1905.
Mineral Point Div. 1st 5s, due 1910.
Dubuque Div. 1st 6s, due 1920.

Rochester and Pittsburgh
Dakota and Gt. So. 1st 5s, due 1916.
1st Consld. Gold 6s, due 1922.

Lehigh Valley of New-York
1st Gold Guar. 4 1-2s, due 1940.

Chicago & No. Western
Cedar Rapids & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1916.

Baltimore & Ohio
1st Terminal Gold 4 1-2s, due 1934.
Pittsburgh & Western 1st 4s, 1917.

Bridgeport Traction Co.
1st Gold 5s, due 1923.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
Indianapolis & Vincennes 1st 7s, 1908.
Sunb. Haz. and W. B. 1st 5s, 1928.

Delaware, Lack. & Western
N. Y., Lac. and W. Const. 5s, due 1923.

AND OTHER CHOICE INVESTMENT BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

FULL DESCRIPTION AND PRICES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.**
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.**

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said trust companies, and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E K WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

BONDS.

Harlem River & Portchester 4s, 1911,
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN & HARTFORD.

Housatonic Railroad 5s, 1937,
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN & HARTFORD.

Baltimore & Potomac (Tunnel) 6s, 1911
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Allegheny Valley 7 3-10s, 1896.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Central Ohio 4½s, 1930,
BALTIMORE AND OHIO.
FOR SALE.

Charles T. Wing & Co.,
18 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

Messenger Service Free.

Ring Your Call Box.

All American District Telegraph Offices are our Special and Authorized Agents, and will receive Advertisements for

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at same rates as at our Main Office and Without Charge for Messenger Service.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

This Committee is still receiving deposits of the Second Mortgage Bonds, and invites all holders who desire representation solely on the merits of their mortgage and free from entanglements with other interests to deposit their bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall St., in exchange for that Company's negotiable receipts.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
120 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 29, 1894.

$150,000
LEHIGH VALLEY RY. CO.
(of New York)
First Mtge. 4 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds
REGISTERED.
FOR SALE BY
WM. S. FANSHAWE,
9 PINE ST.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$10,000 Duluth & Iron Range R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$20,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$40,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & So. R. R. Genl. Consol'd Land Grant 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$19,000 Cumberland & Pennsylvania R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
50 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
50 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
50 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co., N. Y.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
1 sh. N. Y. Historical Society Publication Fund.
(By order of Brooklyn Trust Co., executors of estate of Bathsheda Kimm, dec'd.)
$2,500 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. (Maryland & Wash. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (South Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$3,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
(By order of Brooklyn Trust Co., executor of John G. Kimm, dec'd.)
Deed Lot No. 20,897 Greenwood Cemetery.
(To close an estate.)
Pew No. 182, Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
35 shs. Millerton Natl. Bank, Millerton, N. Y.
10 shs. Carpenter Steel Co. of Reading, Penn., and N. Y. City.
$1,000 Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
45 shs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
50 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
15 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
110 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
$800 Mutual Fire Scrip, 1888 and 1890.
100 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
135 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$16,000 Centralia & Chester R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$5,000 Suburban Traction Co. of Orange, N. J., Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1923, (Hypd.)
$43,000 Suburban Traction Co. of Orange, N. J., Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1923.
$25,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consld. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Cons. Bds., July, 1893, coups. on.
$15,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1904.
90 shs. New Power Co., (Chappel Carbonic Gas Motor.)
$5,000 Central Gaslight Co. 6 p. c. Certificates.
$6,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
25 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
125 shs. Investment Co. of New-Jersey.
23 shs. American Bank Note Co.
$5,000 Chic., Peoria & St. L. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, (Trust Co. Certf. of Dep.) (Hypd.)
$4,000 Suburban Traction Co. of Orange, N. J., Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1923, (Hypd.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.:
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$657,000 1st Mtge. Bds. of the Duluth and Winnipeg R. R. Co., with the coupons not yet due attached, (hypothecated.)
$235,000 1st Mtge. Bds. of the Duluth and Winnipeg Terminal Co., with the coupons not yet due attached, (hypothecated.)

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
Nov. 17, 1894. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men will hold its annual meeting at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d St., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1894, at 8 P. M.
ANDREW F. CURRIER, M. D., Secretary.

Dividends.

Office of the
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3d Av., 65th and 66th Sts.
New-York, Nov. 12, 1894.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that a semi-annual dividend of four dollars per share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1894, to stockholders of record on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until Friday, Nov. 30, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to prepare for the payment of the dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALFRED LAZARUS, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF WHITE, MORRIS & CO. HAS been dissolved by the death of Mr. Leonard D. White, Sr. Mr. Charles O. Morris, Jr., retires from the firm. The business of White, Morris & Co. will be continued at No. 54 Broadway by Mr. Leonard D. White, Jr., and Mr. Louis E. Blackwell, under the firm name of White & Blackwell.

They will also act as liquidating partners of White, Morris & Co.

LEONARD D. WHITE, Jr.
LOUIS E. BLACKWELL.

WILL TRY TO COMPEL MAYOR SCHIEREN

Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society to Act on Sunday Closing.

Mayor Schieren and the leaders of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society are at odds over the Mayor's policy of permitting the "side-door" liquor traffic on Sundays. The Rev. A. C. Dixon, Chairman of the society's Executive Committee, declared yesterday that the society would take steps to compel Mayor Schieren and Police Commissioner Welles to perform their duty and close saloons on Sundays. He said he could not tell just what measures would be adopted.

Mayor Schieren refused to discuss the subject in any way. Excise Commissioner Forrester said that the Police Department alone had to do with the closing of saloons.

"I haven't had time to think of the question," said Police Commissioner Welles, "and I haven't time now to discuss it."

"If I were Mayor of Brooklyn," said Gen. Horatio C. King, "I would call the Liquor Dealers' Association together and try to persuade the members that it was to their interest to observe the law and close their saloons on Sunday."

The Brooklyn Vigilance League is also interested in the Sunday saloon question, and it will hold a meeting Saturday evening in the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church to denounce the action of the city officials.

Joseph Cadley Charged with Theft.

Joseph Cadley, who is said to be a member of a rich and influential Brooklyn family, was brought before Justice Hogan in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning charged by his landlady, Alice Lacey, with stealing a watch and pin valued at $40. He denied the charge and said the woman gave the things to him. He was held for examination.

RUBINSTEIN THE ARTIST

Passed Out of This Life at Peterhof, in Russia, Yesterday.

THE HEIR OF LISZT AS A PLAYER

Details of His Glorious Career and Estimates of His Works—He Russianized Music as a Profession.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—Anton Gregor Rubinstein, the famous Russian pianist and composer, died at Peterhof, near this city, this morning. The cause of his death was heart disease.

Anton Gregor Rubinstein was born on Nov. 16, 1829, in the village of Vichvatinetz, Russia. His parents were in moderate circumstances. While Anton was still an infant they removed to Moscow, where his father established a small pencil manufactory, and his mother, a highly-educated woman, became a teacher in the Imperial Seminary. The boy's talent for music manifested itself at the age of four, and his mother undertook his instruction. At the age of eight he knew all she could teach him, and she applied for advice to Alexander Villoing, a pupil of John Field, the English musician. Anton and his younger brother, Nicholaus, were put under Villoing's charge. Anton began to compose almost immediately, and his progress in playing was so great that he was exhibited at a concert in Moscow on July 11, 1839, when he was in his tenth year. During the next three years he traveled over Europe with his master, giving concerts as a "wonder child." His playing must have been remarkable even at that

Anton Gregor Rubinstein.

early period, for under his mother he had studied the works of Hummel, Hertz, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner, Czerny, Diabelli, and Clementi, and at his first concert in Moscow he played an allegro from a concerto by Hummel, an andante by Thalberg, and four minor pieces by Field, Liszt, and Henselt.

His tour, which began in 1840, originated in the desire of his mother to have him put to work in the Paris Conservatoire, and thither he went with Villoing. He was not admitted, however, owing either to the hostility of Cherubini (then Director of the Conservatoire) to foreigners or, as Rubinstein suggests in his autobiography, to Villoing's reluctance to part with the young prodigy. According to his own account he remained in Paris a whole year, and had no lessons except from Villoing. He gave some concerts in pianomakers' halls, and at one of these, in 1841, Liszt, Chopin, Leopold Meyer, and other celebrities were present. Rubinstein played alone and also with Vieuxtemps. At the close of the concert Liszt kissed the boy and exclaimed: "Das wird der Erbe meines spieles"—"This will be the heir of my playing." That established Rubinstein's name. Liszt advised Villoing to take the boy to Germany, and thither they went, after visiting Holland, Norway, Sweden, and England, where the pianist was graciously received by the young Queen Victoria.

In London he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance and win the regard of Mendelssohn, but he did not attract public notice. At any rate, Frederic Corder, in his article in Grove's Dictionary, says: "No doubt he played in public; but the periodicals are silent about him, and the only printed mention of him to be found is in Moscheles's diary for 1842, (Leben ii., 90,) where he is spoken of by that genial master as 'a rival to Thalberg, * * * a Russian boy whose fingers are as light as feathers, yet as strong as a man's.'" In the supplement to Grove's is a note stating that an account of his public appearance in London was printed in The Musical and Dramatic Review for 1842. Leaving England, he went on a concert tour through Holland, Germany, and Sweden, everywhere meeting with warm praise. The boy went home in 1843, and staid there a year.

In 1844 the family moved to Berlin, the parents being now convinced that the development of their young prodigy's talent was a serious duty. In this year he was placed under the instruction of the noted contrapuntist, Siegfried William Dehn, (born 1796, died 1858,) teacher also of Glinka, Kullak, and Kiel, who put him to work at harmony, counterpoint, and composition. Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer were both in Berlin at this time and took a kindly interest in the boy. Both of them used their influence to curb the unruly spirit of Rubinstein, and they doubtless did much toward guiding his talent toward self-control and repose. The lad wrote a sonata for piano and 'cello, some songs, and piano pieces at this time, which showed the benefits of the wise guidance of his teacher and his renowned patrons.

Gregor Rubinstein, the father, died in 1846, and Anton was thrown upon his own resources. His mother, brother, and sister returned to Moscow, and he set out for Vienna, because, as he records in his autobiography, "it was a great musical centre and Liszt lived there." The great Liszt, however, received him coldly, and told him that "a talented man must win the goal of his ambition by his own unassisted efforts." Rubinstein gave lessons, lived in a garret, and composed incessantly. Often he suffered from hunger. Liszt, however, had not forgotten him and one day hunted him up, and at once invited him to dinner—"a most welcome invitation," says Rubinstein, "since the pangs of hunger had been gnawing me for several days. After that I was always on good terms with Liszt until the time of his death."

In 1847 he went on a concert tour through Hungary with Heindl, a flutist. They conceived the notion of coming to America, and on returning to Berlin in 1848 Rubinstein consulted Dehn, who persuaded him to abandon the plan. He settled down to work at composing and teaching. Much that he wrote at this time he afterward recast or, with a severity of self-criticism which has not characterized his later years, destroyed. However, "Six Songs of the People," set to texts by Lowenstein; his "Persian Songs," and two piano concertos, No. 1, Opus 25, in E, and No. 2, Opus 35, in F, are still favorably known.

On his return to Berlin he took lodgings in the Behren Strasse. The capital of Prussia was just preparing for the revolution. Rubinstein was there when it broke out, and he was so eager to go out into the streets that his landlady locked him in his room. "At that time," said Rubinstein in 1890, "I had no idea that with the revolutionary movement a great change would be wrought not only in politics but in art as well." The troubles in Berlin deprived him of his lessons, and he was forced to set out for his home in Moscow. And now he met with an awkward adventure, which had much to do with shaping his future.

He had to cross the Russian frontier, and he did not know that a pass was necessary. Consequently he had none. The strange hieroglyphics of his scores excited the suspicions of the Russian police, and his trunk was taken away from him. He was told to apply for it at St. Petersburg. He never saw it again. Worse than that, the police refused to believe any of his statements. He convinced them by playing the piano that he was, indeed, a musician, but that did not help him. Count Vielgorsky, who knew him, was sent for, but could do nothing. He, however, mentioned the matter to the Grand Duchess Helene, a generous patron of the arts, and through her influence Rubinstein was released from prison. She was endeavoring to start a new era in music and she summoned Rubinstein to her Court.

He remained in St. Petersburg, studying and composing. He gave music lessons at from 1 to 25 rubles, and he wrote operas in the German and Italian styles. And he labored to found a musical profession, which at that time did not exist in Russia. There were no Russian composers except himself and Glinka, and Glinka was only a nobleman and landlord who practiced music for love of it. The tremendous importance of Rubinstein's work can be understood when it is recorded that he not only founded in 1859 the Russian Music Society for the production of larger orchestral works, at the head of which he stood for nine years, but in 1862 he established the St. Petersburg Conservatory. This labor alone entitled him to the gratitude of his countrymen, though in his autobiography he heaps the praise for the labor on Kologrigov, who, he says, devoted his entire fortune to the cause. The enlightened patronage of the Grand Duchess Helene also had much to do with the success of these projects. Among the first instructors in the Conservatory were such eminent musicians as Leschetizki, Dreischok, Davidoff, Nissen-Salomon, and Wieniawski, and in the first class were Tschaikowsky, Annette Essipoff, Cross, and others of repute.

In 1850 Rubinstein wrote a Russian national opera, "Dimitri Donskoi," which gave a powerful impetus to the artistic development of the music of his native land. Three minor operas, "The Siberian Hunters," "Toms the Fool," and "Revenge," were brought out in the succeeding two years. His important sonata, Opus 39, for piano and 'cello; the string quartets, Opus 47; the trio in B flat, the violin concerto in G, Opus 46; the sonata in F minor for piano and viola, Opus 49, all belong to this period. He also produced during these years in St. Petersburg his famous Ocean Symphony, which made him known the world over as a composer; his oratorio, "Paradise Lost"; his operas, "The Children of the Steppes" and "Feramors"; his musical sketches, "Faust" and "Ivan the Cruel," and his sacred musical drama, "The Tower of Babel." His long residence in St. Petersburg suffered but one interruption, when, in 1854, Count Vielgorsky and other friends subscribed an amount sufficient to send him on a tour through Europe, which was one unbroken triumph.

In 1867 he resigned the Directorship of the St. Petersburg Conservatory "on account of dissensions." It is generally conceded that he himself was to blame for the difficulties. In fact, he says in his autobiography: "This breach was partly caused, no doubt, by my hasty temper, for I am ever in deadly earnest, and the affairs of the Conservatory lie very close to my heart." He held no official position after his resignation, but devoted himself to composition and concert performances. In 1869 the Czar decorated him with the Vladimir Order, which raised him to noble rank. In the course of the same year he made his first visit to England, playing at the Musical Union on May 18 and June 1. In 1870 he rested for a time and thought of retiring from public life, but in the following two years he directed the Philharmonic concerts and Choral Society in Vienna.

In 1872 the resolution to come to this country, formed at the age of nineteen, was carried out. Notwithstanding the brilliant success of the tour, Rubinstein in late years was not enthusiastic about it. He felt that for a consideration of 200,000f. he had delivered himself into the hands of his impresario. "There art ends," said he in 1890; "that is factory work. I began to despise myself and art. Frequently I had to play twice and three times in one day." It may be some consolation to know, however, that he did not regard Americans as lowest in the scale of musical taste. He said in 1890:

"Although the entire power of Germany consists at present, unfortunately, in bayonets and unity, which is highly detrimental to civilization, I must yet say that, in my opinion, the Germans are the most musical nation in the world. It may be calculated, for instance, that among Germans 50 per cent., among the French 16 per cent., and among the English only 2 per cent. are capable of appreciating music. In this respect the English rank even lower than the Americans. The English neither feel nor understand music. A true appreciation of the greatest musical composition is found only in Germany."

Rubinstein arrived in this city in September, 1872, and went to the Clarendon Hotel, where he was serenaded on the evening of Sept. 12 by the Philharmonic Society. His first appearance in America took place at Steinway Hall on the evening of Sept. 23. He was assisted by Henry Wieniawski, the violinist; Louise Liebhart, soprano; Louise Ormeni, contralto, and an orchestra conducted by Carl Bergmann. The great pianist played his own A major concerto, air and variations in D minor by Händel, an arrangement for piano and orchestra of Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens" march, Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," and three of his own minor compositions. The enthusiasm was great, and he was recalled over twenty times. The news that Rubinstein was as great as his fame quickly spread, and at the second concert, on Sept. 25, the hall was jammed with an excited audience. The pianist played Schumann's "Carnival" marvelously, Beethoven's concerto in G, Liszt's transcription of Schubert's "Erlkoenig," and his own tremendous C major etude. His performance of the last number was stupendous, and the audience simply rose at him. The success of that night followed him wherever he went in America, and his name became established here as a standard of popular measurement for the abilities of pianists. To this day, when a new pianist appears, the question is always asked: "How does he compare with Rubinstein?"

On returning to Europe he resumed his series of concert tours, sometimes going as far as the southern part of Spain. In 1887 Karl Davidoff, the 'cellist, retired from the Directorship of the St. Petersburg Conservatory, and Rubinstein was induced to take up the duties of that office once again. He established the celebrated Rubinstein annual competition in composition and piano playing, which gathered in the Russian capital the brightest young musical minds of Europe, and has exercised a powerful influence in art. In 1885-6 he gave his famous series of seventeen historical concerts in each of the following cities: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Berlin, London, Paris, and Leipsic. As one writer says:

This unparalleled feat consisted of seven pianoforte recitals, in which examples from the whole repertoire of pianoforte music were included, beginning with examples from Blow and Purcell, the English composers, and ending with some modern Russian ones. This accomplishment is undoubtedly the most wonderful achievement in Rubinstein's entire career; to Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Schumann an entire recital in each case was given, and, when we consider that the whole was played from memory, we are lost in astonishment over the genius of this wonderful artist, this magician of the pianoforte.

The adjective "unparalleled" is a trifle strong, in view of Von Bülow's similar achievements. In 1889 his "jubilee"—the fiftieth anniversary (according to The St. Petersburg Niva) of his first appearance as a child pianist in Moscow—was celebrated.

The jubilee opened on Nov. 30 at 3 P. M., in the hall of the Conservatory, with prayer and an address by the archpriest. At 8 P. M. the entire personnel of the Conservatory and many former pupils gathered in the same hall. Rubinstein was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. An overture by Davidoff and a cantata by Boukrieff, both composed for the occasion, were performed, and an address was made by the Inspector of the Conservatory, B. M. Samtzoff, Rubinstein responding. The second day's exercises took place in the grand hall of the Assembly of the Nobility. A march written for the occasion was played by the orchestra. Then an address was read by his Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Letters were read from the Minister of the Imperial Court, the Minister of Education, and the Minister of the Interior. The first informed Rubinstein that the Czar had bestowed on him an annual pension of 3,000 rubles. The municipalities of St. Petersburg and Peterhof conferred upon him the title of Honorary Citizen, and the University of St. Petersburg that of Doctor.

Fifty deputations, representing all classes, paid their respects to the composer, and letters and telegrams from all parts of the world were read. The ceremonies concluded with a cantata written by a Conservatory pupil, and in the evening Rubinstein gave a banquet. On the third day a symphonic concert was given in the hall of the Assembly. It had been announced that Rubinstein would now appear for the last time as a pianist. He played wonderfully. In the evening a banquet was given him by his admirers. On the fourth day of the celebration Rubinstein's new opera, "Gorusha," was produced. This jubilee celebration was one of the most remarkable tributes to a musician that have been recorded. After the jubilee he settled down to quiet hard work in his conservatory. A pleasant view of his manner of life was given by Alexander McArthur in The Pall Mall Gazette Nov. 30, 1889. He said:

Unlike most other artists, he has a remarkable gift for punctuality. All his hours are arranged regularly, and nothing short of a miracle will induce him to disturb them. At home he is one of the most charming and simple of men it is possible to imagine. His hospitality is proverbial, and it is impossible in Petersburg to find a house where one can spend a pleasanter time than Rubinstein's. From 9 in the morning till 5 in the evening he is busy in the Conservatoire, then at 6 he dines, when he is generally surrounded by the various foreign visitors whom he so cordially invites, then after dinner either he goes to some concert—he is a regular attendant at all the concerts—or he plays cards. One of the rumors which have gone over Europe concerning him is that about his passion for gambling and the vast sums he loses nightly at cards, a rumor literally untrue, for Rubinstein never plays for more than a trifle. During the Summer months he resides in his beautiful residence at Peterhof, where he has a magnificent library and a charming atelier overlooking his own beautiful park and beyond to the sea, where he works undisturbed and smokes or reads, for Rubinstein is an indefatigable bookworm, especially of history, his favorite book being the Old Testament. Here, at Peterhof, he is really at home, and the beautiful rooms of the villa are crowded with curiosities and presents. From 12 each day till 2 he sits on the covered balcony or terrace of his villa and receives the numerous visitors who come to call on him, then till dinner time he is invisible in his atelier—where no one is allowed access—busy over his compositions. At present he is engaged on his geistliche oper, "Moses" the first part of which is already finished, a work which it seems is shortly to be produced for the first time by one of the choral societies in London as an oratorio, and judging by the first part, which is already published by Barthol & Senff of Leipsic, a work which will be yet another leaf added to the heavy laurel crown the genial pianist-composer so worthily carries.

Rubinstein's playing was marvelous in its power, its range, and its originality. He will, in all probability, be remembered longer as a great pianist than as a composer. The following estimate of his playing is translated from an article written by an able German critic at the time when Rubinstein's powers were at their maturity:

Of his piano playing it is difficult to speak adequately. Moscheles in his day was lauded as the founder of a new school of piano technique. From his school date the energetic attack—the "volubility," of the fingers, the conquest of technical difficulties—in short, the whole dazzling apparatus by means of which so many pianists have attained to universal celebrity. In Rubinstein everything that manual technique can present is concentrated. There are no difficulties for his fingers; he even invents difficulties never dreamed of in order to conquer them in his playing, and some of his compositions can therefore be played adequately by no one but himself. When Thalberg held his triumphal march it was the elegance and grace of his delivery which entranced the whole world. Under his aristocratic fingers the keys gave forth melodies like song. Now hear Rubinstein sing Chopin or play Rossini's "Gondolier," and you seem to hear the magic of the song itself accompanied by the softly tremulous chords of the mandolin. One is led to expect his titanic strength from his mighty hands and his massive head: and it is in the massive, the grand, one might say the symphonic, of piano playing that Rubinstein has found his true domain. Beethoven rushes forth from under his fingers like a gigantic torrent, a piano sonata becomes a symphony, a symphony played by him on the piano sounds like an orchestral rendering. The listener fancies he sees a Briareus with 100 hands, for the forte rises above itself and mounts to an overpowering volume of sound. Yet each phrase is clear and intelligently expressive, and there is an affinity between the great tone poet and his interpreter, who bodies forth thoughts not dreamed of in the interpretation of others.

Here Rubinstein is aided by an almost fabulous memory, playing the entire classic repertoire from recollection, and his recitals thus seem like improvisation. Then when you hear him accompany some song of Schubert or Schumann you will ask yourself in amazement whether it be the singer or accompanist who sings. It is this unbounded versatility of his genius, furnishing perfection in every requirement, that has made him sole monarch in the realm of the pianoforte.

Rubinstein, as has been shown, was a prolific composer. In 1885 the opus number of his works, many of them consisting of groups of compositions, had reached 120, and he had not yet finished. His works readily divide themselves into seven classes—operas, vocal with orchestra, song

WOMAN ARGUES HER CASE

Too Poor to Hire a Lawyer, Mrs. Galligan Her Own Attorney.

SUING SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR LIBEL

Charged that She Was Incompetent and Used Indecent Language— She Lost the Position Held for Years.

One of the most remarkable trials ever held in the County Court House began yesterday. It was unusual because the plaintiff, a woman, conducted her own case, while there was arayed against her a combination of legal talent that might have tested the nerve of the most experienced lawyer at the bar.

The plaintiff was Mrs. Louise Galligan, who was dismissed June 16, 1892, from the post of Principal of Grammar School No. 70, after a service in the public schools of thirty years. Her dismissal was due to a report submitted to the Board of Education by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward. Mrs. Galligan sued four of these Trustees, Richard Kelly, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, L. M. Hornthal, and Joseph Fettretch, for $25,000 damages for libel, alleging that they had circulated false and malicious stories concerning her in the report prepared by them.

On behalf of these Trustees there appeared a list of lawyers, including Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, R. B. Kelly, N. J. Scanlan, and Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel. William N. Cohen of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson and William C. Beecher acted jointly as counsel for all the defendants, making altogether a showing of strength that is not often seen, even in the biggest cases.

Against all these Mrs. Galligan battled single-handed, with no other equipment than the legal knowledge she has been able to absorb since her dismissal. She was aided by her son, a pale, sickly, feeble-looking young man, who is suffering from heart disease, and who, as he himself put it yesterday, is "liable to topple over at any moment." The son was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn last March, but it was made evident soon after the case opened that he had had no experience, and he acted practically as clerk to his mother.

Mrs. Galligan herself examined the jurors, made all the motions, and even argued points of law. When she took the witness stand her son examined her by submitting questions from a typewritten list which Mrs. Galligan had prepared. Most of these questions were objected to by the counsel on the other side, and they had been prepared with such an evident lack of knowledge of law that Justice Barrett, who presided at the trial, was compelled to rule them out.

The Justice is one of the most kind-hearted men on the bench, and he did everything in his power to help Mrs. Galligan along, without, of course, overstepping the bounds of judicial fairness and impartiality. At the very outset it was made apparent that the complaint was so irregularly drawn that under ordinary circumstances the case would have been thrown out of court at once. Mrs. Galligan pleaded that the lawyer who had originally taken the case had drawn the complaint, that he afterward failed her, and that she was too poor to engage other counsel. The complaint made the entire report, a volume of 800 typewritten pages, the basis of her libel suit.

This report was submitted in evidence by Mrs. Galligan's son while the plaintiff was on the stand. Mr. Cohen objected, and Justice Barrett pointed out that the sections complained of as being libelous would have to be specifically indicated, and that the defendants could not be asked to go over the entire volume and pick out the libelous parts. Mrs. Galligan asked permission to leave the witness chair and argue the question. This was granted. Her son sat down while the plaintiff applied herself to the case, conducting the argument with the coolness of a veteran.

"The complaint was not demurred to, nor was a bill of particulars asked at any time," she protested.

"I shall not dismiss the case," said Justice Barrett, "because you were evidently ill advised. I will permit you to withdraw a juror, so that you may draw up a new complaint and begin again."

Mr. Cohen objected. He did not explain why the case had been permitted to go to trial in view of the remarkable condition of the pleadings. He suggested that the complaint be amended then and there. A recess was taken, and, with the help of her son and her sister, who was in court, Mrs. Galligan picked out the sections of the report which she alleges are libelous, and an amended complaint was dictated to the court stenographer. After that, matters moved along with comparative smoothness, except that most of the questions which Mrs. Galligan was anxious to answer from the witness chair were thrown out.

The ex-school teacher is a most determined-looking woman. She is over fifty years old, but her appearance is much younger. Not a white hair is to be seen in her head, and, though she has been fighting almost constantly for three or four years with the Trustees, whom she is now suing, there are few, if any, wrinkles in her face. Her eyes are still bright and full of fire, and her tongue is as sharp as a razor. Several times Mr. Cohen, who cross-examined her, found this latter fact to be true, much to his confusion.

For a week or more Mrs. Galligan has been about the Court House waiting for her case to be reached. After the calendars were called each day, she would wander into one of the other courtrooms, where Mr. Cohen was trying cases, and follow the lawyer with close attention. During the cross-examination Mr. Cohen referred to this fact rather sarcastically when Mrs. Galligan complained that she could not hear him, because his voice was too low.

"Yet you have grown quite accustomed to my voice," commented the lawyer. "You have followed me up stairs and down stairs where I was trying cases."

"Yes," admitted the witness, "I did watch you try cases."

"What was your object? Did you want to study my methods?" Mr. Cohen asked.

"Well, Mr. Cohen," replied the witness, calmly, "I had heard you were very tricky, and I was looking for your tricks."

Mr. Cohen dropped that line of examination.

Preceding her advent to the witness stand Mrs. Galligan made the usual opening address to the jury. She said she had spent a lifetime in the public schools as teacher, and finally reached the position of Principal at a yearly salary of $1,750. In the course of her duty she had had occasion to offend certain teachers who, she alleged, were under the "protection" of some of the Trustees. This, she asserted, had caused them to combine to drive her out of the school.

"Because I protected your children from the presence and influence of improper women, gentlemen," declared Mrs. Galligan, "and because I was observant of my own honor, I was discharged from a position I had held for fourteen years."

The Trustees, she insisted, had suborned the teachers under her to swear falsely against her. The testimony so secured had been sent to her family and friends and had been shown to strangers.

"March 30, 1892," Mrs. Galligan continued, "the charges were served on me. I had not been present at any of the hearings. I was notified to appear at a meeting of the Trustees April 1. I asked for adequate time, but it was refused. The charges were sent to the Board of Education, and my discharge followed."

A summary of the charges was then read to the jury by the speaker. It was alleged that Mrs. Galligan was incompetent, that she terrorized the other teachers, used indecent language to them, and that she received visits from men other than school officials and was closeted with them for long periods of time in her private room, the door of which was kept closed.

While she spoke, Mrs. Galligan kept her eyes fastened on the jurymen. The unusual sight of a woman pleading a case, and that case her own, filled the courtroom with a big crowd. But the speaker seemed perfectly at home in her unique position. She is a large woman, and yesterday she was dressed in a suit of blue cloth, with plain soft hat to match. As she spoke she stood almost in the centre of the group formed by the defendants and their lawyers. They followed her with close attention, as did a number of school teachers on the other side of the room. There were thirty or forty of these, and all of them had been summoned as witnesses by the defendants.

When Mr. Cohen began the cross-examination of the witness he brought out the fact that charges had been preferred against the plaintiff in 1886, in 1873, and 1878, as well as in 1892. Mrs. Galligan tried hard to explain these charges away. Mr. Cohen then read from the report on which she is suing. According to the minutes, as transcribed by the stenographer, it was shown that a recess of several days was taken to enable her to answer the charges. A copy of the charges was offered her, but she refused to take them, whereupon the copy was sent to her house.

The case will be continued to-day.

HAD STEPHEN A. DUTTON ARRESTED

The Franklin National Bank Did Its Investigating After Making a Loan.

The Franklin National Bank caused the arrest of Stephen A. Dutton in an action brought against him in the Supreme Court to recover $1,001.25. The order of arrest was granted by Justice Truax, and bail was fixed in $1,250.

It is charged that, for the purpose of inducing the bank to discount two notes for $1,000 each in July last, Dutton made a statement declaring that he was the owner of the pier at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, of the appraised value of $1,540,000, for which $1,156,000 had been paid; also the house at Carroll and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, for which $9,000 was paid.

Upon the strength of this statement, it is asserted, the bank discounted two notes for $1,000 each, one dated July 14 and the other July 18, of the present year, both signed by D. Albee Patten, and indorsed by Dutton. The bank paid $978.67 on one note and $979.17 on the other. After the money was paid, the bank officials investigated the standing of Dutton, and they declare that it was ascertained that the statement which he made was false, and that he did not own the pier mentioned; neither did he own the house, which was the property of Benjamin F. Reynolds, Dutton being simply a tenant.

The bank officers say that there is grave doubt as to whether Dutton is solvent; that he is not good for $500,000, and that Patten is a person of little or no financial responsibility. When the first note was presented for payment, it was refused. Philip Carpenter, the counsel for the bank, consented that Dutton be discharged. It is understood that the case will be settled.

CUT OFF HER HUSBAND BY WILL

A Dressmaker Who Made a Fortune in Her Business.

Riker R. James of 79 West Twelfth Street yesterday obtained a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court from Judge Truax for his children, Edward C. James, aged fourteen; R. R. James, aged eight, and Emily M., aged three. The plaintiff alleges that the children are being unlawfully held by Edward C. Moore of Orange, N. J., a brother of his deceased wife, and the writ is to compel Moore to produce the children in court.

Back of this action there is a story of domestic infelicity. Mrs. Esther Emily James was a dressmaker. When she died, last May, she left property valued at $45,000, all of which she had accumulated in the pursuit of her vocation. The estate was given to the three children above named and two other older children, William S. and George T. James. There was a suit for separation pending at the time of Mrs. James's death that she had brought against her husband, and she cut him off entirely in her will.

There was also another clause in the will in which the testatrix appointed Edward C. Moore, her brother, and James P. Clarendon executors of her estate, and the former also the guardian of her infant children. An action is now pending, brought by Mr. James, to have the will of his wife declared invalid, one of his points being that she had no right to appoint a guardian for the children when their father was living.

Law Clerk Arrested for Forgery.

William R. V. Hawkins, formerly a law student in the law office of Clark Bell, was turned over to Deputy United States Marshals Cooper and McCormick at the General Sessions yesterday, where he had been charged with petit larceny and forgery. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, where he was charged by Mr. Bell with forging his name to a money order for $7 on May 19, 1894.

Hawkins admitted that he had signed Mr. Bell's name to the money order, and declared that Mr. Bell had given him verbal permission to sign his name.

He had been Deputy Treasurer of the Medico-Legal Society, of which Mr. Bell is Secretary, and had signed Mr. Bell's name many times. Hawkins declared that Mr. Bell owes him money for work done in Mr. Bell's office.

He was held in $2,500 bail for examination next Saturday.

COURT NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Mark Fagin was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for killing John Woods. He will be sentenced on Friday.

—The suit brought by Edward D. C. McKay against the survivors of the firm of Vermilye & Co. to recover the value of United States bonds for $45,000, which it was claimed were deposited with the firm in 1869 as collateral security for any loss by the firm upon stocks purchased for McKay, has been dismissed by Justice Ingraham, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

—Roger Foster, a lawyer, has been appointed by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court a Commissioner to inquire into the sanity of Miss Emma Maurer, who for years has been an inmate of an insane asylum at Blankenheim, Saxe-Weimar, Germany. She was declared insane by the German courts in February, 1893, and has since been in the custody of the Grand Ducal Insane Asylum. As she has some money in this city that she is entitled to, this proceeding is taken to have a judicial determination as to her sanity here, in order that a committee of her property may be appointed.

—Herman Aich, importer, of 67 Spring Street, who was arrested last Friday charged with undervaluing invoices of hollow ware from Germany, was released in $5,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields. His bondsman was August Wuensch of 553 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. Aich's examination is set down for to-morrow.

—Louis M. Fulton, receiver of the E. C. Rich Company, Limited, received permission yesterday from Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, to sell for $6,500, to James Tomney, the unsold stock, &c., of the company, at 42 North Moore Street. Mr. Fulton has, up to date, realized $25,000 for the creditors.

—Philip Race, acting Captain of the coal barge Katie Roach, was held by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday in $1,000 bail for examination, on a charge of having in his possession counterfeit Columbian half dollars. Race was arrested Monday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 847—B. Frank Nealley et al., appellants, vs. The Steamship Michigan.—Leave granted to counsel for appellants to file brief in opposition to petition for writ of certiorari herein on or before Friday next, on motion of Eugene P. Carver for appellants.

No. 93—John H. Tennant, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. H. W. Dudley et al.—Passed for settlement.

No. 112—The Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company, appellant, vs. The Township of Cane Creek, S. C.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by Samuel Lord for the appellant and by Ira B. Jones for the appellee.

No. 84—The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Franklin H. Mackey, administrator, &c.—Argument continued by Enoch Totten for the plaintiffs in error, by Franklin H. Mackey for the defendant in error, and concluded by Enoch Totten for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 85—The Old National Bank of Evansville, Ind., plaintiff in error, vs. The German-American National Bank of Peoria, Ill.—Argued by Alpheus H. Snow for the plaintiff in error, and by C. W. Smith for the defendant in error.

No. 86—Laurette Estelle Horne, administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The George H. Hammond Company.—Argument commenced by Eugene P. Carver for the plaintiff in error, and continued by George Putnam for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Nov. 21 will be as follows: Nos. 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 30, 96, and 97.

STATE COURTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Stuckle vs. Loman. 2—Carr vs. Gellburger.

Class IV.—3—Dimond vs. Gearon. 4—Bathmann vs. Bathmann. 5—Bitterman vs. Cohen.

Class VII.—6—Ivone vs. Witzler. 7—Sampay vs. Hackelburg.

Class VIII.—8—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Edgerley. 9—Matter of Republic Fire Insurance Company. 10—O'Birne vs. Bolits. 11—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Hoffman House. 12—Bird vs. Bird. 13—Monahan vs. Atley. 14—Matter of Higgins. 15—Gray vs. Postal Telegraph Company. 16—Galle vs. Keller. 17—Gibbons vs. Lowry. 18—Steck vs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. 19—Jones vs. Watterson. 20—Acme White Lead Works vs. Butler. 21—Smedley vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 22—Pierson vs. Van Doran. 23—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Kent. 24—Kuppenheimer vs. Klinkowstein. 25—Central Park Safe Deposit Company vs. Barker. 26—Matter of Kroetek. 27—Gifford vs. Damon Manufacturing Company. 28—Loomis vs. Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Company.

Personal Tax Cases.—1—Austin, receiver of taxes, upon Boer. 2—Baetjer. 3—Blake. 4—Boulden. 5—Chandler. 6—Dramatic News Publishing Company. 7—Esberg. 8—Equitable Manufacturing and Electric Company. 9—Fanning. 10—Garmendia. 11—Genet. 12—Griswold. 13.—Guvnen. 14—Guthrie. 15—Heath. 16—Industrial Fibre Pipe Company. 18—Indiana Paint and Roofing Company. 19—Lary. 20—Lawless. 21—McCoy. 22—Martin. 23—National Improvement Company. 24—Phoenix Shoe Company. 25—Ross. 26—Scheubel. 27—Schwarzkop 28—Sellers. 29—Standard Export Company. 30—Stickney. 31—Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part 1. Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 1231—Solley vs. McGeorge. 2448—Warner vs. Copp. 1365—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. same. 1366—Freund vs. same. 953—Toel vs. Hausmann. 1450—Weber vs. Forgotston. 1870—Pratt vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 1891—Rogers vs. McGuire. 1809—Taylor vs. Mariano. 1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1545—Martins vs. Mariano. 1326—Naughton vs. Vlon. Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—350—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 351—Same vs. same. 352—Same vs. same. 353—Same vs. same. 354—Same vs. same. 355—Same vs. same. 356—Same vs. same. 421—Brower vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 423—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Hellbroner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar. To be called in Part III.—Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2415—Wolf vs. Hexter. 1692—Wheeler vs. Brady. 626—Springer vs. Westcott. 4774—Oppenheim vs. Waterbury. 5311—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Alexander. 1960—Wuensch vs. Pulizer. 1598—National Bank of Commerce vs. Levy. 2030—Miller vs. New-York and Boston Dispatch Express Company. 2420—Jackson vs. Builders' Wood-Working Company. 2628—Wallace vs. Kaufman. 2544—Toole vs. Barker. 2502—Dazian vs. New-York Concert Company. 5071—Ashley vs. Anthony. 278—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Metropolitan Railway Company. 4395—Cole vs. Sanford. 1877—Lantigna vs. Loewenstein. 1878—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on call on general Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

18—Long vs. Long. 21—Koch vs. Koch.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1187—Lambert vs. Solomon. 1294—Gill vs. Wappens. 1295—Lynch vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 1308—Stierle vs. Union Railway. 2254—Izakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad 2194—Cole vs. Sears. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 1134—Hamilton vs. Dalton. 1352—Rauck vs. Dunn. 1758—Mendelsohn vs. Bloch. 2366—Wahl vs. Wahl. 1206—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad. 807—Seymour vs. West. 1231—Friest vs. United States Credit System Company. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway. 1060—Levy vs. McCollum. 884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railway. 1234—Fielbig vs. Gall. 986—Bancker vs. Parkinson. 1104—Johnson vs. Dampskibsselskabel, &c. 684—Ryan vs. Fiss. 1203—Bristow vs. Barrett. 2355—Garvey vs. United States Horse and Cattle Show Company. 1247—Dovale vs. Ackerman. 1297—McElroy vs. Wronkow.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

605—Geiger vs. Geiger. 612—Sackett vs. Sackett. 615—Smith vs. Smith. 608—Tornay vs. Coogan. 450—Herrman vs. Herrman. 635—Hill vs. Hill. 594—Stone vs. Sweeney. 479—Osterhoff vs. Osterhoff. 618—Charva vs. Charva. 498—Sterne vs. Rosendorf.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

786—Coe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 913—Lewin vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 897—Murphy vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1095—Grunik vs. Rovniauck. 1247—Feiner vs. Kabre. 875—Senac vs. New-York Athletic Club. 742—Carpenter vs. Ling. 1101—Bernhard vs. Sweeney.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1412—Salomon vs. Continental Fire Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

659—Goldberg vs. Friedman. 1271—Veile vs. Lynch. 1355—Richards vs. Johnson. 1080—Edelmuth vs. Schwarzschild. 1081—Same vs. same. 1115—Walton vs. Chadwick. 1117—Sheldis vs. Robins. 1192—Pasadapolo vs. Reilly. 1193—Same vs. same. 1199—Pang vs. Kong. 1201—Fischer vs. Kople. 816—McMulkin vs. Owen.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

167—Estate of Thomas Keane, at 10:30. 155—Estate of James Supple at 11:30. Will of James Holmes at 11. 172—Estate of Henry Scheifer, at 2 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Cephice T. Kearney, Charles Buhler, William B. Tarbottom, Randall Lee Gibson, Harmon A. Cammeyer, Samuel Adelsberger. At 2 P. M.—Ronald McDonald, William Gee, George H. Dobyns.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.

993—Contested will of Mary E. Babineau. Will of John Bee.

892—Contested will of John Swinburne.

940—Contested will of Elizabeth Lee.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on.

806—Wilmerding vs. Schlessinger. 821—Gamble vs. Dietor. 689—Weinburger vs. Sprague. 590—Freireich vs. Solomon. 669—Herrman vs. Baust. 677—Silberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 682—Mendelson vs. Dorgeloh. 823—Corell vs. Roth. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 853—Marks vs. Solomon. 66—Wolters vs. Schultz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on. All cases must be tried when reached or go off term.

1069—Hyman vs. Brown. 889—Haubes vs. Jacobson. 1071—Boyden vs. Baldwin. 941—Geise vs. Fouche. 739—Starweather vs. McClelland. 937—Cleary vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad. 869—Caizerguess vs. Hazen. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 2543—Kafferman vs. Sexton. 897—Hill vs. Furman. 538—Folsom vs. Lewis. 546—Reynolds vs. Martin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Case on.

1095—Cutler vs. Simon. 947—Graff vs. Blake. 1016—Cromley vs. Rosenheim. 598—Wiltner vs. Mackey. 972—Hayden vs. Post. 1059—Morgan vs. Murtha. 2605—Brady vs. Bank for Savings. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Baby Clothe Company. 1331—Hall vs. Taylor. 306—Remington vs. Whitcomb. 179—Spratt vs. Long. 1055—Doyle vs. North and East River Railroad. 1089—Kramer vs. Jacobs. 597—Doctor vs. Cunningham. 186—Weber vs. Wagener. 1092—Hart vs. McSwyggan. 1093—Jonson Engineering and Foundry vs. Palmer. 771—Morris vs. Sweetser. 502—Westworth vs. Stanfield. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1019—Lynch vs. Weiss. 1081—Wilson vs. Gilmour. 1080½—Rusling vs. Brown. 958—Sommer vs. Greenberg. 2907—Hirt vs. Vincent. 507—Condenello vs. Sinno. 561—Williams vs. Woodward. 1076—Johnson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 1011—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 1048—Lewis vs. Rohr.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2327—Norton vs. Goldstein; 2527—Bauuistel vs. Sonneberg. 2660—Muller vs. Kuebler. 2646—Steinfeld vs. Steinfeld. 1885—Griffin vs. Vasquez. 2457—Valentine vs. Cohen. 2532—Simon vs. Shapiro. 2512—Newman vs. Johnson. 2283—Goss vs. Gunn. 2175—Rosenberg vs. Gernshyn. 2542—Dunlevy vs. Curtis. 2566—Joseph vs. Simis. 2059—Kochler vs. Gaw.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—154—Muller vs. Macdonald. 156—Morrison vs. McWalters.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Levinness vs. Thornton—Richard Clarke. Devlin vs. Devlin—Walter S. Logan. Toch vs. Toch—Nathan L. Hahn.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Stern vs. Amon-Stevens Company, Mindeheim vs. same—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Griswold vs. Buffet—John Delahunty.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Kendall vs. Geer—Joseph C. Thompson. Hollywood vs. Hodge—Matthew H. Tully.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Echo Farm Company vs. Dax—Adrian H. Joline.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Samuel C. Boehm vs. John B. Shea—George Monroe Smith. John W. Towell vs. Cooper & Jarvis—J. Larkin.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Van Cleve—William G. McCrea.

Court Calendars—Brooklyn.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Pratt, J.—Nos. 377, 745, 300, 1163, 1162, 433, 1164, 1165, 1036, 1035, 1083, 1458, 398, 458, 958, 658, 692, 1059, 579, 645, 532, 533, 290, 291, 295, 1365, 712, 612, 2, 127, 197, 591, 706, 174, 1042, 843, 353, 648, 224, 646, 371, 675, 9, 341, 139, 1465, 1470. Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 728, 917, 942, 142, 1337, 307, 916, 892, 542, 659, 443, 192, 786, 797, 835, 457, 902, 523, 694, 825, 411, 628, 691, 621, 646, 655, 229. Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. Nos. 111, 70, 1096, (held 22d,) 162, 109, 89 to 92, (held 22d,) 96 to 100, held 22d,) 101, 88, 103.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estate of Frank Vetter, Rosa Hockadel, William W. Thayer, Edward J. Sherlock, Thomas Miller, George R. Baldwin, Otto Goritz, Conrad Fernis, Owen Coyle, and Katie Vetter. The administration in the estate of Isabella Thompson, Edward W. Williams, and Mary Connor. The guardianship of Raymond Infants. The estate of Julius Welman and Mary Boucher.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—No. 58, the revocation probate of will of Eckford Webb.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON ON "DRAMATIC ART"

The Veteran Actor Greeted by a Brilliant Washington Audience.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The audience that assembled this afternoon in Metzerott Hall to listen to Mr. Joseph Jefferson's lecture upon "Dramatic Art" was one of the most distinguished that could be gathered at the national capital. Long before the hour for beginning every seat was occupied with representatives of political and fashionable circles, artists, and artisans, clergymen of different denominations, literateurs, and men of science invited by the Art Students' League. All were desirous to hear what the great American actor had to say upon a subject which has been his life work.

Mrs. Cleveland, in a handsome visiting costume and looking the picture of health and beauty, occupied one of the proscenium boxes with Mrs. Lamont, and Mrs. Olney. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Riggs were in the opposite one. Among those in the auditorium were Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister; Prof. and Mrs. Emmons. Prof. Newcomb, the Rev. Dr. Aspinwall, the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the Rev. Dr. McKim, Horatio King, Mrs. Lander, formerly Miss Jean Davenport; Prof. Cabell and Mrs. Cabell, Gardner Hubbard, and Mr. and Mrs. Parker Mann.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Art Students' League, and was introductory to the regular course of six lectures arranged for the Winter and Spring.

When Mr. Jefferson appeared he was greeted with a burst of applause, which was vociferously repeated when he said: "There is nothing that an actor likes so well as a hearty round of applause; first, because it shows him that he is welcome, and, second, because it gives him time to collect his thoughts and find out what he has to say," although he hoped his hearers would not think that he paid them te poor compliment of coming before them unprepared. The lecture was aptly illustrated with anecdotes, many of which called forth laughter.

Mr. Jefferson said that he had been asked by the President of the Art Students' League to make some remarks upon painting, but before such an audience he felt it would be an impertinence "I have painted a number of pictures, all of which have been refused admission to exhibitions, but, then, Corot and Millet have shared the same fate." Mr. Jefferson, in reply to the question if the Theatre in the United States could be subsidized, said: "It would be impossible to decide in which city it should be placed, and with every change of administration the actors would change, and, although it is a state of things 'devoutly to be wished for,' I do not see how it can ever be done."

At the close of the talk a painter's palette of flowers was presented to the lecturer, who said that, while he was very appreciative of the honor, he felt strange in the rôle of a young prima donna with her flowers.

ASTOR TRAMP REARRESTED

John Garvin to be Arraigned on a Charge of Burglary.

MOTIVE FOR HIS TEMPORARY RELEASE

Captured on a Plea that He Was to be Shown as a Freak in a Museum — Unknown Sleepers Not Wanted.

John Garvin, the tramp who walked into Mrs. William Astor's house, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on Saturday night and took a nap in the room of the laundress, was rearrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Police Justice Hogan, at the request of John Jacob Astor. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of burglary. It has not yet been made public who secured his release from prison on Monday evening by paying his fine for disorderly conduct.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Policeman Bernard Connolly. He went at once to 98 Bowery, where Garvin was in the habit of lodging before he broke into Mrs. Astor's house. Connolly, who was in plain clothing, learned that Garvin was in the lodging house, but he could not get a sight of him.

When Connelly inquired for Garvin the clerk would not say whether or not he was in the house.

Connolly finally said: "Say, you are doing him out of a good thing."

"How is that?" asked the clerk.

"Why," said Connolly, with a bland smile, "I run a dime museum and I want to engage Garvin for the show. The man that slept in the Astor mansion will draw a great crowd."

"That is so," said the clerk, who at once went to the foot of the stairs and called out: "Say, Johnnie, there's a fresh duck down here that wants you for a freak."

In a moment Garvin appeared, and Connolly took him to a restaurant, gave him a good meal, and then told him he was under arrest.

"All right," said Garvin. "I guess it is all the same to me. I did not do anything, and I don't see what they are arresting me for. But I guess it is all right. That was a real meal, wasn't it?"

John Jacob Astor, accompanied by Orme Wilson, visited Justice Hogan in his private room at the Jefferson Market yesterday morning, and had a long conference concerning the case of Garvin.

With the object of bringing forward sufficient testimony to cause the rearrest of Garvin on some other charge than that of disorderly conduct, Mr. Astor brought forward his groom, who said that he had seen Garvin hanging around Mrs. Astor's house for some time.

Patrolman Hardy of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who arrested Garvin on Saturday night, told Justice Hogan what he knew about the case.

Justice Hogan, however, told Mr. Astor that further evidence would be required before he could issue a warrant for Garvin's arrest.

Mr. Astor then sent for his mother's laundress, whose bed Garvin had appropriated, and the footman who had broken open the door of the room. After their testimony was given the warrant was issued.

While seated in the Justice's private room Mr. Astor, though not inclined to talk for publication, said that he hoped Garvin would be apprehended, because if he was allowed to get off so easily there would be many similar attempts made.

"I am utterly at a loss to understand why any one should want to pay the fellow's fine and let him get away," Mr. Astor said, "and I think it was a most outrageous act. The idea of a man being able to enter a house at night and escape with the punishment of two days in prison. Such a state of things is not to be tolerated, and I do not propose that it shall be."

The question of who paid Garvin's fine still remains a mystery, but the motive for the act does not.

Mr. Burnett of the law firm of Burnett, Stayton & Hagen, through which the fine was paid, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"The explanation is very simple. A well-known and influential citizen of New-York, whose name I do not care to reveal, read an account in the evening papers of how a vagrant who wandered into the Astor mansion had been sent to jail because he was not able to pay $5 fine, and how Mr. Astor was not satisfied with the punishment and wanted the case tried again.

"This gentleman immediately came to our firm and asked if anything could be done for the prisoner. We replied that he would be released when his fine was paid, whereupon we were instructed to procure the prisoner's release, and one of our clerks was sent up to pay the fine.

"The gentleman was perfectly disinterested, and had never seen or heard of the man. He simply acted as he did because he knew it was a direct violation of the law to retry a case after it had once been disposed of. He said further, which was true, that had a poor man asked for a second trial he would have been laughed out of court. Personally, our firm thinks that the case was disposed of too hastily by Justice Voorhis, as there is a probability that the man had some ulterior purpose in entering the house. But after a case is once disposed of it may not be tried again, no matter who requests it."

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. DEVAUX, late of the City of Versailles, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 36 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. EDWARD MEEKS, GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, Administrators. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Administrators, 36 Wall St., New-York City. oc3-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HUMPHRIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of October, 1894. BERTHA HOWARD POTTER, Executrix. CARY & WHITRIDGE, Attorneys for Executrix, 59 Wall Street, N. Y. o10-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HUMPHRIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 303, 305 and 307 Grand Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1894. DELLA GARRY, Executrix. THOMAS MORRISSY, JOHN MULLINS, MICHAEL E. BANNIN, Executors. s26-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN BRAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouch

FOOLISH MEN OF BUFFALO

A Preacher and His Friend Easy "Green Goods" Victims.

THEY PAID $300 FOR WASTE PAPER

W. Travers Jerome's Illustration of the Fact that Swindlers Can Always Find Dupes—Exposures of No Avail.

W. Travers Jerome, who is one of John W. Goff's associates as counsel to the Lexow committee, is wondering why it is that people of a certain class will still continue to become the dupes of "green goods" men, after all the exposures made before the committee and in the newspapers.

He has just had an experience which has indicated that, no matter how much these "green goods" swindlers are exposed, there is still plenty of men who are dishonest enough to be the "green goods" men's dupes, although they inevitably turn out to be the victims of the swindlers.

"I had a visit from a man this morning who had been a victim of the 'green goods' men," said Mr. Jerome to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "He said that he was a minister in Buffalo, but I do not think that it is wise to give his name now. He told me that he and a friend of his had come down from Buffalo in answer to a 'green goods' circular. They went to Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, to meet the men who had sent the circular, but, not finding them there, they returned to a hotel near Canal Street, this city, where they were stopping.

"Here they were visited by a man who said that they had come too early, and that that was not the way to do business. After some talk, this man told them to go back to Taylor's Hotel and get a room. When they did so they found this same man in the room waiting for them. He then told them that they would have to go some distance to see a man who could do business with them.

"He took them to Bound Brook, N. J., where they went to an office, which was splendidly furnished. Here they met the man that "they could do business with." The man, who says he is a minister, told the swindlers that he and his friend had only $200, but when the 'green goods' man started to go through him, he admitted that they had $304 with them. The 'green goods' men took $300 of it, gave them what they supposed was counterfeit money in two boxes, and played them the usual game of giving them nothing but nicely-cut packages of wastepaper.

"Then the 'green-goods' men said the two must go back to Buffalo at once; that if any one inquired what was in the packages they must throw them out of the car window, and that upon receipt of a telegram, they, the 'green-goods' men, would send other packages of the goods to them in Buffalo.

"The men from Buffalo said they had not money enough to take them home, and the swindlers gave them a small amount. On the way back to this city they spent part of it, and there was not enough money left for both to return to Buffalo. It was arranged that the minister's friend should take the ticket which the minister had, and which entitled him, as a minister, to half fare, and go to Buffalo. The minister's signature was on the back of the ticket, and when his associate presented it at the Erie station he was asked for his name, and gave the name of the minister. Then the ticket seller asked him to sign his name. The man admitted that he was not the minister, and the ticket agent said that it would cost the man just full fare to go to Buffalo, and at the same time he took up the minister's half-fare ticket.

"The man did not have money enough to get to Buffalo, so he returned to the hotel, near Canal Street, and then both opened the boxes received from the 'green goods' men. When they found that there was nothing in them but waste paper, both men fainted away.

"This is the most remarkable part of the story. A physician was sent for, and when he heard what had happened, he advised the man, who says he is a minister, and who looks something like a rabbi, to come to me. He came to my office this morning and told me this story.

"I asked him if he had not read the testimony before the Lexow committee about these 'green goods' men and their ways of doing business. He said that he had not. I gave him a letter to Inspector McLaughlin. I suppose that the job was done by a gang of 'green goods' men, who are now operating in New-Jersey."

UNGER TO THE CORONERS' OFFICE

Some Ridiculous Reports Sent to the District Attorney.

Chief Clerk Unger of the District Attorney's office sent out the following letter Tuesday:

Coroners' Office, New-York City.

Gentlemen: There was left at this office Nov. 15 the ante-mortem statement of Christopher Smith, in which case Patrick Gallagher and John Dwyer were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. This ante-mortem statement appears to have been taken Feb. 23, 1894, and the case against the accused parties was dismissed by the Grand Jury on March 15, 1894.

You send the ante-mortem statement of Donato Pannello, taken June 9, 1894, in which case Angelo Fennello was indicted by the Grand Jury, and on Aug. 13, 1894, was sentenced to four years and three months' imprisonment by Judge Fitzgerald on Nov. 15, 1894.

In the case of Frederick Schneider, where Albert Arno was indicted on Aug. 6, and discharged by Judge Cowing on Oct. 30, you send the ante-mortem statement of deceased on Nov. 13.

The irregularity and absurdity of such proceedings must be manifest to you. Respectfully,

HENRY W. UNGER, Assistant District Attorney.

Tutors Promoted to be Instructors.

Fourteen of the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met in regular meeting in the Board of Education Hall yesterday. Chairman Charles H. Knox presided. The following tutors were, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, promoted to be instructors:

L. Harrison Hunt, department of drawing and descriptive geometry; Irving Sickles, department of natural history; Calvin R. Smith, department of drawing and descriptive geometry; Charles A. Doremus, department of chemistry and physics; Lewis F. Mott, English language and literature; Emmet Ilgen, German language and literature

Education Board Appointments.

Mayor Gilroy will to-day appoint one-third of the members of the Board of Education. The law requires that on the third Wednesday in November the Mayor shall appoint seven School Commissioners.

The Commissioners whose terms expire are President Charles H. Knox, Thaddeus Moriarity, Henry A. Rogers, Miles M. O'Brien, Albert J. Elias, John L. N. Hunt, and Charles C. Webrum.

The Mayor, it is believed, will reappoint many of the old members.

Guilty of Violating Election Laws.

William Mutshler of 406 West Fifty-fourth Street, John Dorrington, who registered from 515 Canal Street, and Edward Fletcher, who registered from 31 Coenties Slip, pleaded guilty to violation of the election laws before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and were remanded for sentence.

James Gilday of 66 Market Street was acquitted.

CONDITION OF THE UNION PACIFIC

President Clark Has Just Completed an Inspection of the Road.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20.—President S. H. H. Clark of the Union Pacific has returned from an extended tour of inspection of all of the lines and branches of the Union Pacific Railway system, having been absent for something more than five weeks. He comes back to the city much improved in health and well pleased with the railway outlook, considering the condition of the last season's crops. He found all of the lines in good shape, and the rolling stock in excellent condition. Along the lines in Utah, Montana, and Idaho, Mr. Clark states that the crops have been good, and, in fact, that is the case in all sections where the farmers have irrigated. In those sections there are large quantities of grain to be transported as well as fruits and vegetables. Along the Kansas lines Mr. Clark found the crop situation about the same as in Nebraska, all kinds of grain having suffered for the want of rain. Owing to the short corn crop little or no stock will be shipped into that State to be wintered.

Speaking upon the subject of the rumored reorganization of the Union Pacific, Mr. Clark said that he knew absolutely nothing aside from what he had read in the papers which he had secured along the route over which he had traveled.

Western Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The Chicago and Great Western, the Wabash, and the Alton have notified Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association of their withdrawal from the association, and, with the exception of a few minor lines, there now remains none but the original four that first started the movement. These are the Burlington, the St. Paul, the Northwestern, and the Illinois Central. The St. Paul has sent a notice to the Chairman in which it expresses its determination of remaining in the association as long as there is a vestige of it left. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern is said to have sent notice of its withdrawal, but it has not yet been received. It is the general opinion that the association will be reorganized completely at the next meeting, which is set for Monday. In that case it is probable that all the roads would again come in, even the Canadian Pacific and the Santa Fé, which were the earliest seceders. Chairman Caldwell, in that event, would be retained as Chairman of the new organization, and its usefulness would be more than doubled. Those who were in a position to know have seen the crash coming for a long time.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul earnestly requests the roads which have withdrawn to refrain from a demoralization of rates, which is, nevertheless, much feared at this time.

Passenger Agents' Conference.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A conference of General Passenger Agents of all lines running east from Chicago and east from Buffalo commenced its sitting, but in an informal manner, at the Iroquois Hotel this forenoon. The design of the conference, which will last several days, regards the regulation of passenger traffic on all the roads this side of Chicago. As the representatives of some of the lines interested will not reach Buffalo until to-morrow morning or late to-night, it was decided to postpone the regular organization of the conference until to-morrow morning. The following gentlemen were present at the preliminary meeting: O. W. Ruggles, Michigan Central; A. J. Smith, Lake Shore; B. F. Horner and F. J. Moore, Nickel Plate; E. J. Richards and E. J. Weeks, New-York Central; H. J. Ball, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; General Passenger Agent Lee, Lehigh Valley. Leslie P. Farmer, the Commissioner of the Trunk Lines Passenger Committee, was present from New-York in his official capacity.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The seventh annual report of the West End Street Railway Company, in Boston, issued yesterday, shows the gross earnings to Sept. 30 to have been $6,823,879, an increase of $131,301, while the net earnings decreased $125,047, to $2,016,795. The balance after charges is $1,291,731, a decrease of $160,323, and the surplus, after dividends, including 1½ per cent., paid Oct. 1, is $98,396, a decrease of $24,058.

—The case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Louisville and Nashville and Southern roads, to compel compliance with orders issued by the commission, fixing a rate for the handling of Cincinnati freight, came up for hearing before Judge Sage, in the United States District Court, in Cincinnati, on Monday, and will continue several days.

—James Rascovar, the founder and General Manager of the New-York News Bureau, in Wall Street, celebrated the first anniversary of his venture yesterday. Mr. Rascovar is an uncommonly active, energetic, and alert purveyor of railroad and financial news, and he has made his bureau a feature of Wall Street

—An amicable agreement has been reached by the Union Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company on a compromise basis. The divisional rate was fixed at 27½ per cent.

—There will be a meeting of railroad managers at the Trunk Line Association office, in this city, to-morrow, to consider the question of an export bill of lading.

—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will re-establish the steamship line between Portland and Puget Sound, touching at British Columbian points.

—Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad will hold their annual meeting in Cincinnati to-morrow.

—Receiver Payne of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who is now inspecting the property, has reached Portland, Ore.

—B. P. Cheney, Jr., of Boston, is named as the probable Chairman of the Atchison Board of Directors.

—R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island Railroad, is spending a few days in New-York.

—T. B. Sheldon has been elected President of the Duluth, Red Wing, and Southern Railroad.

The Testimonial to Dr. Parkhurst.

Gen. Horace Porter of the committee to decide on some suitable testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said yesterday that there had been no meeting as yet, and none had been called. It was probable, however, that the members would come together and talk informally over the matter the latter part of the week. Asked as to his own preference for a testimonial, Gen. Porter said:

"I have no decided choice. It is a nice question of judgment, and I will sit merely as a juror."

Thinks He Is a Horse.

Herman Lusman, nineteen years old, of 197 East Houston Street, was committed for examination as to his sanity by Justice Feitner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Lusman imagines he is a horse, and whenever he sees a set of horses wants to be driven.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Transfers in the First Infantry.—Lieut. Nat F. Phister, from Company D to Company K; Lieut. Robert H. Noble, from Company E to Company D; Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, from Company K to Company E.

—Major Edward B. Williston, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Missouri, and will report for the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment.

—Lieut. J. Franklin Bell, Seventh Cavalry, has been appointed Aide de Camp to Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth at San Francisco.

—Leave of Absence.—Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Third Artillery, twenty days' extension.

Navy.

—The report of the Naval Retiring and Examining Board in the case of Medical Inspector George R. Brush has been sent to the President by Secretary Herbert, and it is understood that the officer will shortly be placed on the retired list. Inspector Brush entered the service in 1861, being appointed from New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Action Taken by the Exchange Directors.

A BOARD OF REGISTERED BROKERS

An Effort to Do Away with Bad Methods and to Increase Facilities—Interesting Features of the Auction Sales.

Yesterday's special meeting of the Directors of the Real Estate Exchange was looked to by the members and stockholders as particularly important, in view of the subjects announced for consideration and action. The results seemed to warrant the expectations and indicated a determination to make the Exchange more serviceable than it has at times been to brokers and others interested in realty.

On the report of the Finance Committee it was determined to declare a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the $500,000 of stock outstanding; $2,000 was also set apart to reduce the mortgage indebtedness, making it $73,000. The real estate owned by the Exchange is worth much more than the combined amounts, and may be sold at a figure which would yield more than par for the stock.

Another important step taken was the rescinding of two objectionable rules—to which attention has been called by The New-York Times—affecting auctioneers. These rules, numbered 21 and 22, forbid a member of the Exchange from becoming a member of any other body engaged in conducting auction sales of real estate and prevent an auctioneer from selling anywhere except at 59 Liberty Street without first obtaining the consent of the Directors of the Exchange. The existence of these rules embittered the contest with the auctioneers, although there was no pretense of enforcing them.

The main feature of the meeting was, however, the reading and adoption of the report of the special committee, consisting of Douglas Robinson, J. Romaine Brown, and Frank Yoran, appointed to consider the advisability of enlarging the scope of the Exchange's usefulness for the benefit of its members. This report is as follows:

The committee appointed by you at the last meeting of the board to consider the advisability of enlarging the scope and usefulness of the Exchange, with a hope of benefiting its broker members, beg to report that, after careful consideration, they have come to the conclusion that the Exchange ought to make every effort to be of the greatest possible assistance to the brokers and agents by giving them the opportunity of more closely allying themselves with the Exchange, and we think of no better way than by instituting a Board of Registered Brokers, which we propose to recommend to you, and by giving such a board the opportunity of enjoying fuller advantages than have hitherto been accorded to the members of the Exchange. We think that at first it may be difficult to make such a Board of Brokers as large or influential as we are convinced it would grow to be at no distant day, but we do most emphatically believe that, if supported generally by the more influential members of the Exchange, and as the benefits of such an organization are more and more apparent, the enrollment of all reputable brokers and agents in the board under Exchange rules is a foregone conclusion. Owners of property would be induced from self-interest, if nothing else, to deal only with members of this board, as members of this board would be strong enough, if deemed advisable by the brokers committee, to refuse to do business or divide commissions with brokers not members of the board if their methods of transacting business were not in accord with the regulations which may be adopted by the committee of the Brokers' Board. Such members would then be at a disadvantage, as property on their books for sale or rental would not have as open a market, and buyers and owners would appreciate this fact at once.

Why should this plan be unpopular and impossible, or, in other words, why should it not work out satisfactorily? We must all admit that our business, or, rather, the customs in vogue among some of the brokers, need reforming. We cannot change the old order unless we make these customs impossible between brokers. Customers (owners and buyers of property) must be made to feel by the Brokers' Board that members cannot do business with them if they treat any member unfairly. If we enforce this they will be compelled to deal with brokers not members of the board, whose customs are not in accord with the regulations of the Brokers' Board, and will, as we have shown before, have a narrower market and consequently be at a disadvantage. We feel certain that one or two object lessons on this point would be sufficient.

All this is not visionary. We believe it is practical and the result obtainable. How the much-to-be-desired result can be arrived at unless through the Exchange and an exclusive board, with stringent rules binding all members, we fail to see. The larger the membership among suitable brokers of standing, the more effective our organization, and the more far-reaching its influence, bringing benefits to the brokers and owners alike.

Why should such a board, exclusive if you will, work any disadvantage to any one? Any reputable broker or agent can become a member of the Exchange, annual, if he prefers, at $20 per annum. He then becomes eligible for membership in this Board of Registered Brokers. No such broker or agent need be excluded. The less experienced and unknown in the business, the more the advantage to be gained by becoming a member of such a board, as he thereby would have a standing among his fellow brokers and in the real estate world. We would suggest a Board of Registered Brokers, fee not to exceed $25 (or sufficient to cover actual expenses of the office, &c.) per annum, and for this fee the Exchange to provide the board a room to be called the Brokers' Room, open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., with an attendant in charge, whose duties shall be to attend to messages, notes, &c., for members, and have charge of the room; another room to be provided where brokers can meet their customers, no one but members being admitted into the Brokers' Room proper. Members to be allowed the privilege of private letter boxes free of charge. Letters, notes, &c., can be addressed to them at the Exchange, or left with the attendant for them. Brokers' Room to be provided with stationery, writing materials, tables, and maps for use of the members. Reports of any matters of interest to brokers to be posted daily in a conspicuous place in the room.

We propose, if possible, to inaugurate the exclusive control of property over owners' signature, until such control is revoked by the owner; also to have an appraisement committee, who will furnish reliable appraisements at a moderate cost.

We would also suggest that there shall be a standing committee for the legal prosecution of brokers' and agents' claims for commissions against delinquent owners of property, upon payment of a moderate fee to be hereinafter specified.

We advise making the Brokers' Room an important feature, and as attractive and necessary to all its members as possible. Daily papers on file, financial reports, &c.

We would suggest, as far as possible, making rules to bind the members together, to respect each other's rights in the sale and rental of property, and the recognition of each other in the sale, so as to make impossible the old principle of offering property first and then telling the actual party afterward. Refusal by the members of the board to do business with such a broker, if an outsider, and a consequent expulsion or a fine, if a member, would soon cure the evil. A report of such an offense properly proved to the satisfaction of the brokers' committee would be binding on all members.

Candidates for admission to the board to be proposed and seconded and approved by the Brokers' Committee, and after such approval to be voted on by the Board of Directors of the Exchange. Expulsion for cause to take same course.

We should suggest a representation in the Board of Directors of at least three members to represent the Board of Registered Brokers, and that a Brokers' Committee be elected by vote of the members of the Brokers' Board and appointed by the Directors to attend to the interests of this board, to consist of seven members, of which the Brokers' Directors on the board shall be three of the seven.

We would advise the enlargement in usefulness of the information bureau, making it possible for members to obtain, for a moderate fee, information as to restrictions relating to property and other important facts so necessary in the real estate brokerage business, and also to make arrangements for the registration of property, and for a moderate fee, to furnish all tax and assessment bills. The board, if possible, to establish a list of defaulting tenants. Such information could be given to the Brokers' Committee, to be confidential, any member to have the privilege of securing sufficient information to guide him in dealing with the proposed tenant, the committee in no case to be required to give details or source of information. If such a record was kept it would soon become very important to agents, saving them much trouble, and owners of buildings loss of rent.

In closing, we hope you will deem, as we do, that the proposed changes and improvements are as important to the Exchange and its members as we consider them.

The vote on the adoption of the report was unanimous, and the three absent members signified their approval of it.

Next came the annual report of the Exchange, which was similarly approved. It will be sent to all the members. Its text follows:

At the conclusion of one of the worst years through which the commercial community has passed since this Exchange was formed, the Directors are able to meet the stockholders with a report and balance sheet, showing that the Exchange has paid all expenses during the past year; that the building has been renovated at a cost of $3,461.76, and that there remains, over and above all expenses, a net balance of $10,050.10.

Your Directors are satisfied with this result and trust that you will feel as they do.

An important outcome of the recent election to stockholders and members of the Exchange is the passage of the Rapid-Transit act. For the past ten years this Exchange has repeatedly urged the importance of rapid transit to the growth of the City of New-York, and, while it has never committed itself to any particular scheme, all the various plans which have been suggested at one time or another have been ventilated before committees of this Exchange, and much has been done to prepare the public mind for the result which has now been so happily attained.

Your Directors have so felt the importance of enlarging the scope of usefulness of the Exchange, with the view to benefiting the brokers and agents, that they appointed a committee to consider this matter in all its details and have to-day adopted the report of the committee.

Your Directors wished to express their opinion on this important subject, hoping that the new board might not only be of the same opinion, but also enlarge, if they deem best, the scope of the proposed plan. We think that it is to the interests of the Exchange, and by this we mean its stockholders, to err if necessary on the side of liberality toward members and to endeavor as far as possible to give to members generally and to any organization starting under its auspices, as many privileges as possible free of charge, or at least at a minimum fee, to provide only for actual expenses of providing the privileges and without direct profit to the stockholders.

We believe that the Exchange and the stockholders will indirectly reap far more than the fees imposed. With this view in mind, our plan provides for a Board of Registered Brokers and Agents, to be governed by a Committee of Seven; this committee to be elected by vote of members of the Board of Brokers, three of this committee being Directors of the Exchange, who shall represent the Board of Brokers on the Board of Directors of the Exchange; this committee to draw up rules and regulations for the general government of the Board of Brokers (to be ratified by the Directors of the Exchange) and to have general management of the affairs of the Board of Brokers; any reputable broker or agent, member of the Exchange, to be eligible to election to this board, after he has been duly proposed and seconded and approved by the Brokers' Committee.

It is not proposed to charge members a larger annual registration fee than sufficient in the aggregate to cover rent of rooms and current expenses of the board; these fees, of course, to be over and above annual dues to the Exchange ($30) for annual members, stock members only paying registration fee in case they become members of the Board of Registered Brokers; the Exchange to provide for this annual fee a brokers' room, customers' room, free letter boxes, stationery, maps, daily papers, financial reports, &c.

The Board of Registered Brokers, we believe, will become an important body under the general scheme as proposed by our committee, if supported by our members, and we trust they will aid the new Board of Directors in carrying out this important step. We feel convinced, if this is done, that before the next annual report a change for the better in the methods of transacting the brokerage business will be felt, not only by the brokers, but also by customers doing business through their offices.

We recommend the enlargement of the scope of the information bureau, so that members can not only obtain, more expeditiously than at present, the information now given in regard to transfers, but also other facts so important in the brokerage and agency business, such as restrictions affecting property, &c. Only a fee sufficient to cover actual running expenses of bureau to be charged, no profit to be made by the Exchange. We hope a plan may be adopted whereby, for a very moderate fee, all tax and assessment bills can be delivered to owners or agents registering property with the bureau for this purpose.

There are other improvements which will probably suggest themselves to the new Board of Directors.

We feel that the Exchange, through its Directors, who represent the stockholders, must adopt a progressive and energetic, as well as a liberal policy, striving to benefit its members in every way in its power, making itself more and more necessary to them, and with the end in view of making this Exchange the centre of the real estate business in the United States.

We would recommend increasing, if found necessary, the efficiency of present departments as well as the creation of new bureaus, our principle being to minimize as far as possible all fees to members, over and above annual dues.

In closing, we beg to impress on you the importance of upholding the new Board of Directors in this new movement by your cordial enforcement and support of our report and recommendations, feeling sure that if this is done the plan must be a success, and that the Exchange will enter upon a new era of usefulness never before equaled in its history.

Mr. Frank L. Fisher has sold for Charles H. Parsons, to W. W. Hall, the vacant plot, 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eightieth Street, at $90,000.

The four-story brownstone dwelling 12 West Seventy-seventh Street, fronting on Manhattan Square, 25 by 96 by 102.2, has been sold by Mr. A. M. Pentz at about $75,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, by order of Myer Finn's executors, several pieces of property as follows: To Mandelbaum & Lewine, at $26,000, the six-story brick store and loft building 293 Front Street, southwest corner of Roosevelt Street Plaza, 32.11 by 63.3½ by 28.10 by 64.4; to B. A. Jackson, at $26,000, the lots 364 and 365 South Street, 21.2 feet east of Montgomery Street, extending through to Front Street, 50 by 140, and to H. I. Phillips, at $29,750, the three-story brick building 55 Great Jones Street, south side, 100 feet west of Bowery, 26.4 by 100. Regarding the latter sale, Mr. Philips, who is a real estate broker, was not willing to give the name of his customer. It was believed that the purchase was made for an heir. The property at 63 to 71 Mangin Street was bid in at $44,500, and a plot on the King's Bridge Road, west side, 804.5 feet north of the Catholic Church at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 190.11 by 415.3 by 190.6½ by 385.6, was bid in at $35,000.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold at auction, for $19,000, to Robert Gair, the property at 44 to 52 Pearl Street and 94 and 96 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, forming the northwest corner, 100 by about 90.3, with old buildings. Under foreclosure, Mr. Ingraham sold, at $10,100, to W. C. Lester, the property at 333 East Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9, with four-story brick tenement in rear.

Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, at $2,225, to J. E. Weed, the strip of land, 6.1 by 18.8 by 6.1 by 18.7 at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street. To the same, at $8,000, he sold the right, title, &c., to the lot on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 275 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 70.11½ by 25.0½ by 71.8½.

No bid was obtained at the assignee's offering, through Mr. John N. Golding, of 240 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $21,000 and $22,000, respectively, the two five-story brownstone flats 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, each 25 by 99.11. The purchasers were the respective plaintiffs, Sarah E. Eakin, as executrix, and the American Savings Bank.

Messrs. James Bleecker & Son sold, under foreclosure, at $3,125, to Gustave Newman, the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Tenth Avenue.

For to-day the following sales at auction are set down at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, auction sale, eighty lots, being balance of Section A, Vyse estate, at and near the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. They are accessible by trolley from Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and by Suburban Elevated Road.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. Gibson, referee, 148 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 281 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 60 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,270; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, C. W. Hartridge, referee, 644 Greenwich Street, west side, between Christopher and West Tenth Streets, 25 by 100, two-story frame store and two-story brick building in rear. Due on judgment, $11,445.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5¾ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, by Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins of 55 Lenov Av; five five-story brick flats; cost.....$95,000

ATTORNEY AV, w s, 50 ft s of Mount Hope Place, by Edward F. Hurd; two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost..... 10,000

LEBANON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, by Henrietta S. Loesch of 527 East 25th St; three-story frame tenement; cost..... 4,500

161ST ST, s w corner River Av, by Henry A. Brunke of 314 West 41st St; two three-story frame tenements; cost..... 13,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 170 ft s of 173d St, by Thomas G. Price of Morris Av and 173d St; two-story frame stable; cost..... 350

185TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, by Isabella N. Leo of 413 West 154th St; three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost..... 7,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 262 ft n of 165th St, by Joseph Llebertz of 1,020 Prospect Av; three-story frame tenement; cost..... 5,000

73 BOWERY; alterations by Edward D. Farrell to five-story brick lodging house and store; cost..... 200

140 5TH AV; alterations by Alfred W. Herne to four-story brick dwelling and store; cost..... 7,000

216 WEST 32D ST; alterations by John Blehn to five-story brick tenement; cost..... 600

681 EAST 145TH ST; alterations by Thomas H. Bell to two-story and attic frame tenement; cost..... 1,500

592 7TH AV; alterations by Mary C. Scott estate to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost..... 650

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, at $3,450, to F. W. Keller the two-story frame dwelling 24 Dodworth Street, 25 by 91. To the Broadway Dry Goods Co-operative Building-Loan Association he sold, at $2,600, the two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling 849 Gates Avenue, 25 by 100. To Charles A. Bears, at $2,600, he sold the two-story brick building 538 President Street, 20 by 100. To J. Rappold, at $5,225, he sold the property at 1,088 Third Avenue, 20 by 100, with three-story brick dwelling and one-story frame stable in rear. To the plaintiff, at $2,000 each, he sold the five three-story frame dwellings 219 to 227 Rockaway Avenue. To the plaintiff, at $3,550, he sold the three-story frame flat on the north side of Sutter Avenue, 25 feet west of Christopher Avenue, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the erection of the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Franklin Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Bergen Avenue, three four-story brick and stone flats, for eight families each, 27 by 68 each, $12,000 each; F. W. Hammett, owner.

Jefferson Avenue, south side, 300 feet east of Ralph Avenue, three four-story brick flats, for four families each, 20 by 55, $5,500 each; Sarah C. Minto, owner.

Graham Street, west side, 100 feet north of De Kalb Avenue, two five-story brick flats, for ten families each, 25 and 24.6 by 50 feet each, $5,000 each; Daniel F. Macintosh, owner.

Fifty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, four-story and basement brick flat, for sixteen families, (four on each floor,) 40 by 80, $10,000; C. E. Hopkins, owner.

Berriman Street, east side, 235 feet north of Wortman Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, $1,200; Lulu M. Banks, owner.

East Second Street, west side, 100 feet north of Avenue Q, two-story frame building, 18 by 25, $1,800; William Grau, owner.

Nassau Avenue, northwest corner of Monitor Street, three three-story frame flats and stores, five families in corner, six families in others, 25 by 65, $4,500 each; A. Todebush, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

99TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100; Ann M. McManus to Christian Abele..... $1

140TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Thomas Loughran..... 10

162D ST, 435 West; William W. Watkins and others to Alexander Cameron and wife..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 411.10 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100; Frank L. Yarnall to Frederick C. Crass..... 6,500

BLOCK 27, containing 28 lots, Map B; Morrisania; Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to William R. Brown..... 62,000

156TH ST, n w corner Union Av, 20x100; William F. Crockett and others to Thomas Schneider..... 13,750

WATERLOO PLACE, w s, 95 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 66x70; Margaret J. Osborn and husband to Mary E. Hegeman..... 10

BOSTON AV, 1,353; Charles E. McElroy and wife to Jackob Kronenberger..... 8,000

WEST FARMS to Fordham Road, adjoining land of Harriet Valentine, irregular; Simon R. Schofield and wife to Helen Schofield..... 1

BOSTON AV, 1,353; Jackob Kronenberger and wife to Lorentz Kronenberger..... 10

175TH ST, n s, 59.5 ft w of Madison Av, 18.5x85.5; George M. Potter to Susie E. Potter..... 1,400

LOT 14, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania; Lewis D. Jackson to Thomas F. O'Rourke and wife..... 1,750

86TH ST, 112 West; Herman G. Conrad to Clark W. Dunlop..... 10

SAME PROPERTY; Eliza C. Dunlop to Herman G. Conrad..... 10

90TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x101.5; Charles H. Phelps to Annie B. Phelps..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x102.2; Eugene C. Potter and wife to John Surrin..... 30,500

SUTTON PLACE, 8; Thomas G. Hoger to Theodore W. Reinbrecht... 8,000

72D ST, n s, 548 ft e of Avenue A, 25x64.4; Howard C. Van Orden and wife and another to Henry Ottenberg..... 1

72D ST, n s, 598 ft e of Avenue A, 25x64.4; same to Herman Ottenberg 1

72D ST, n s, 573 ft e of Avenue A, 25 x64.4; same to Simon Ottenberg... 1

102D ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Moses Rosenblatt to Charles A. Schmitz..... 20,000

116TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 60x100; Jerome Buck, referee, to Simon Arendt..... 3,000

109TH ST, n s, 186.4 ft e of 2d Av, 14.8x100.11; Charles A. Schmitz to Amelia Rosenblatt..... 7,500

102D ST, n s, 183.6 ft e of 3d Av, 26 x107, and other property, one-half part; Felix Levy to Johanna Levy... gift

102D ST, 173 and 175 East, one-half part; Jacob Schwed and another, executors of Johanna Voos, to Johanna Levy, exchange and..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 277 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Catharine Wigand..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 303 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.11; Philip Braender to William J. Rodenbach..... 1

99TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Annie G. McManus and husband to Christian Abele..... 10,250

GRAND ST, 279; Jerome Buck, referee, to the State Bank..... 50,000

STANTON ST, s s, 28.8 ft e of Sheriff St, 103x irregular, strip; Ann P. Hilliard to Marks Kirschbaum..... 1

STANTON ST, s e corner of Sheriff St, 1.3x irregular, strip; Ann P. Dannat and wife to same..... 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 13th St, gore, 24.6x8.1x91.1, one-third part; Marta, T. Sinnott, and husband, to Mary J. De Bussy and others..... 12,000

15TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; William J. Brophy and others to John Leslie..... 19,500

18TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 50x92; William Cumming, Jr., and others to Joseph Cabus..... 1

34TH ST, n s, 20.10 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x74.1; Henry T. Smith and wife to James W. Ketcham..... 1

18TH ST, n s, 180.1 ft w of 3d Av, 18.10x92; Paula Wolfsohn to Alice Muller..... 21,000

17TH ST, 428 and 430 West, and other property; James O. West and wife to John S. and Louis Tekulsky.... 45,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, November 22, 1894,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.
EXECUTORS & TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY A. KENT, Dec'd.
159
Choice & Valuable Lots
ON
3d, 4th, and 5th Avenues,
59th, 60th, and 61st Streets,
8th and 39th Wards, City of Brooklyn.
65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 5 per cent.
Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. free of charge to purchaser.
ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY is had by the Ferries from Pier 2 East River, N. Y., to foot of 39th St., Brooklyn, connecting with the 2d Av. Trolley R. R., and by Brooklyn City R. R. cars from the Bridge, and from the Fulton and Hamilton Ferries; also by the 5th Av. Branch of the Union Elevated R. R.
FOR BOOK-MAPS, &c., apply to J. F. ABRAMS & SONS, Esqs., 1,179 3d Av., Brooklyn, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CROISIC."
CORNER 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Entrance 7 West 26th St.
Two choice suites, two rooms and bath each, to let. Possession Oct. 1.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or
United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar St.,
Agent and Attorney for Owner.

"THE CENTRAL,"
68 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; references required; see janitor.

BEECHWOOD,
125 AND 127 EAST 24th ST.
Centrally-located attractive apartments; eight rooms; steam heat, elevator, hall service. Agent on premises daily.

247 5th Av.
Beautifully-situated sunny bachelor apartments to rent.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

5th AV., NEAR 34th ST.,
Just Put on Market,
4-story dwelling, fully and handsomely furnished—over 25 ft. wide—never offered before. Reasonable rent. Season or year. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

CHOICE 5TH AV. DWELLING TO LEASE, near 55th St.; best residence portion of city; desirable tenant rather than high rent; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—A furnished flat of about six rooms and bath in respectable location; will rent or buy the furniture. Address W. W., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

THEY REFUSED TO ANSWER

Policemen Charged with Securing Appointments by Fraud.

LAWYER HOWE LOSES HIS TEMPER

The Police Board Begins an Investigation of Alleged Violations of the Civil Service Law.

Ten policemen who are charged with having secured their appointment on the force without having passed the civil-service examination required by law, having been impersonated by other persons, were brought before the Police Commissioners yesterday in proceedings to test the legality of their appointment.

It is the avowed intention of the Commissioners to drop the men from the force if the charges are sustained during the examination. An examination, instead of a trial, was decided upon under the advice of Assistant District Attorney Wellman. The policemen, he says, cannot be placed on trial by the Commissioners, as they have not violated any rule of the Police Department, and he therefore recommended the proceedings which were begun yesterday.

The policemen charged with obtaining their appointment by fraud are:

Joseph Devlin, Roundsman of the Union Market Station; appointed Feb. 8, 1890.

John H. Krushinsky, policeman, of the Morrisania Station; appointed Feb. 20, 1889.

John Flatley, policeman, of the Mulberry Street Station; appointed April 27, 1889.

Herman F. Ludwig, policeman, of the Mulberry Street Station; appointed March 1, 1890.

Richard Burk, policeman, of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station; appointed June 10, 1891.

Edgar F. Douglas, policeman, of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station; appointed July 23, 1890.

Solomon Cohen, policeman, of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station; appointed Dec. 4, 1889.

Dennis Keating, policeman, of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station; appointed Feb. 8, 1890.

John Dowling, policeman, of the Tremont Station; appointed Dec. 18, 1889.

Adolph W. Rehage, policeman, of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station; appointed Dec. 8, 1890.

All the policemen were represented by counsel, and the multiplicity of lawyers and their technical objections greatly delayed the proceedings. William F. Howe appeared for Burk, Keating, Rehage, and Douglas; Abraham Levy was the counsel for Flatley, Cohen, and Ludwig; Friend & House appeared for Roundsman Devlin and Policeman Dowling, and Krushinsky was represented by Louis J. Grant.

It was supposed that the proceedings would begin at 10 o'clock, but Assistant District Attorney Wellman was absent at that hour, being engaged in court.

After a recess the case of Patrolman Dennis Keating was the first one called, and Mr. Howe, his counsel, objected to the proceedings on the ground that the board had no jurisdiction in the case, as no formal charges had been preferred against his client. Mr. Wellman insisted that the proceedings were regular, as they were not in the form of a trial, but an investigation. The objections were overruled.

Keating then, under advice of counsel, refused to answer any questions. He also refused to write at the dictation of President Martin, whose object was to obtain a sample of the policeman's handwriting, so as to compare it with the written examination papers produced from the files of the Civil Service Board.

Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, identified the papers in the case of Keating, and David N. Carvalho, the expert in chirography, testified that the handwriting in the examination papers was different from that in the original application and statement signed by Keating. The writing in the Keating case and the Douglas case was identical.

The cases of Edgar F. Douglas and A. W. Rehage were then taken up, in spite of the strenuous objection of their counsel. Similar testimony was given in their cases as in that of Keating, subject to the same objections and exceptions of counsel.

Mr. Howe took exception to the manner in which Mr. Wellman was disposing of the objections raised by him. He became angry and asked Mr. Wellman for whom he appeared. Mr. Wellman paid no attention to this question.

"I want to know for whom this man appears," shouted Mr. Howe, "I ask this board to inform me for whom this man appears."

"It's very evident whom he appears for. You may find it out yourself soon," said President Martin.

"Does he appear for you?" asked Mr. Howe.

"Yes," said the Commissioner, "he does."

"Well," said Mr. Howe, "you may need him, and sooner than you anticipate."

"Thank you," said President Martin.

"Well," said Mr. Howe. "You gave it to me, and I give it back to you. Nobody can insult me with impunity."

After this little episode the proceedings went on. Secretary Lee Phillips explained the mode adopted at the examination of applicants for appointment on the police force. The applicants are known by numbers during the examination. The witness did not know of his own knowledge whether Keating, Douglas, or Rehage appeared in person and underwent the examination.

The cases of Patrolmen Keating, Rehage, and Douglas were then closed, the men again refusing, by advice of counsel, to testify or to answer any questions.

The proceedings were then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when the cases of the other officers will be taken up.

Quebec's Record of Prosperity.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20.—The Quebec Legislature met to-day. In his speech from the throne Lieut. Gov. Chapleau referred to the intercolonial conference and said that the result of its deliberations will be to confer a benefit on all the colonies interested. He referred to the commercial negotiations between France and Canada, and said this was the first step in a direction where the Province of Quebec will find new elements of progress, for there must be an advantage to be derived from the establishment of trade relations with so populous and so rich a country as France. Quebec has made marked progress in agricultural matters, 1,450 butter and cheese factories having been established since last year.

New Steamship Prins Willem IV.

The steamship Prins Willem IV., which arrived here yesterday from West Indian ports, is the latest addition to the Dutch West India line of steamships. The vessel was recently launched from the yard of Richardson, Duck & Co. of Stockton, England.

She was built expressly for the West Indian service, and is fitted with all the latest improvements. Her registered tonnage is 1,076. Kunhardt & Co. are the agents at this port.

Resuscitation After Execution.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The application of Dr. Gibbons of Syracuse for permission to attempt to resuscitate murderer Wilson after he is killed by electricity at Auburn Prison was referred by Gov. Flower this afternoon to Attorney General Hancock for an opinion as to whether or not any State official has authority to grant such permission.

AID FOR STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS

The Plan of a Subscription Suggested at the Garment Workers' Convention—Food for Strikers.

A resolution was passed yesterday by the United Garment Workers of America, who are in convention in this city, to recommend to the Executive Committee that each member of the union be assessed 50 cents in behalf of the striking cloakmakers. If this suggestion is adopted, between $7,000 and $8,000 will be raised. It is hoped that the entire amount will be paid in two weeks.

At the strikers' relief rooms, 112 Ludlow Street, it was said that the committee is expecting from a source it cannot yet name a fund that will insure $1,000 a day for the next three weeks. In the meanwhile 15 per cent. of the wages of the 5,000 or 6,000 cloakmakers who have returned to work is assessed for the 3,000 or more who are still striking.

This, with the daily contributions that come in, enables the committee to keep the strikers fairly well supplied. Yesterday about 400 families were supplied with money and provisions. At first only bread and bologna sausages were given out, but later in the day, when contributions came in, general groceries were dispensed. The Bialstoker Young Men's Society sent in about $75 worth of barley, sugar, coffee, potatoes, &c.

The convention, besides passing the resolution to relieve the cloakmakers, listened to a report from its General Secretary. He recommended, among other things, that a strike fund be raised, and that the convention consider how to raise it. He also recommended that benevolent features be introduced into the organization.

The convention also decided to suggest to the Executive Committee that all shops working under the sweating system be obliged to adopt the weekly wage system on the pain of non-recognition as regular union organizations.

The Brotherhood of Tailors in this city reported that the bosses seem to be making efforts in a roundabout way to reintroduce the sweating system. This report will be referred to the Executive Board.

PRAISE FOR THE UNITED PRESS SERVICE

California Papers Attest Their Appreciation of Its Value.

The manner in which the election news service of the United Press was appreciated on the Pacific coast is partially told in the following extracts taken from editorial notices in various California papers:

The Woodland Reporter.

Now that the election is all over and we have time to look at our contemporaries and exchanges to see "where we are at," as it were, we are intensely gratified to see that we are way in it. Our paleozoic contemporary, who uses the service of the Associated Press on such special occasions as elections, did not have one-quarter as good and complete news as did we through the United Press service. Without intending so to do, we have discovered that the services of our exchanges were tallying precisely with the conditions of affairs here, so it could have been no inadvertence at this special point. The Daily Reporter had all of the election news, had it all when it was news, and gave the Eastern results a whole day before our paleozoic contemporary could get the little it did have. This is but a good exemplification of the fact that The Daily Reporter will always have the best of everything.

The Oakland Enquirer.

Hearty words of praise come to this office from all classes for the clear and complete election reports printed from day to day. The rapid work of our printers on the recently-introduced type-setting machines have enabled us to present more extended reports and up to a later hour than would have been otherwise possible, but in respect to telegraphic news from all parts of the country the patrons of this paper are indebted to the complete arrangements made in advance of the election by the United Press for the prompt collection and swift transmission of the returns. Mr. Jonas, the San Francisco agent of the association, has handled a vast amount of matter since Tuesday morning in a most satisfactory way, and in the Oakland office Manager Boynton and his assistant, Miss Coursen, have been especially efficient and fully alive to the demands of the situation.

The Fresno Expositor.

If anything could demonstrate more fully than another the excellency of the news service of the United Press, it is the prompt and splendid manner in which it handled the news of the recent elections. The returns were furnished early and promptly and very full.

Both the Democratic and Republican organizations made use of the United Press service. The Expositor was able to furnish bulletins during the day and evening, commencing on the 6th and ending last night. These bulletins were posted for the public to read, and were accordingly appreciated. It was the only news association that furnished election news by telegraph in this city.

The San José News.

The accurate and complete election returns of the United Press presented in these columns was another evidence of the superiority of this news service over that of its feeble and notoriously unreliable competitor. The United Press is continually showing evidence of its superior facilities for gathering news and placing it in all parts of the country with accuracy and remarkable promptness, but in matters of such general interest as the recent election the fact is emphasized and fully appreciated by the reading public.

The Riverside Press.

The bulletins of the election furnished The Press and the people of Riverside by the United Press have been exceptionally satisfactory. They have been well-edited and have proved accurate in all respects, and have done much to break down the mistaken notion that the old news association had superior facilities in the way of news getting.

The San Diego Sun.

The United Press has earned the great praise that is being bestowed upon it for the excellence, promptness, and accuracy of its capacious election reports. This very enterprising news-gathering organization is rapidly growing in favor among its newspaper clients and the reading public.

The San Diego Union.

The Union is under obligations to the United Press for the promptness with which that news association supplied bulletins of election returns to this office, as well as for the excellence and quantity of the same.

No More Appointments for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It is stated at the Post Office Department that no more appointments of Presidential Postmasters are likely to be made until after Congress meets. There are several reasons for this decision, the principal one of which is that a Postmaster appointed now must be renominated when Congress convenes next month, and that this second appointment will necessitate the filing of another bond. Further than this, it is thought best to avoid any possible discourtesy to the Senate by waiting the fortnight before the Congressional session begins before making any more appointments, no matter how urgent. It is understood that this suspension of appointments will apply to offices under all the other executive departments.

DOINGS OF THE ALDERMEN

The King's Bridge Cable Franchise Is Delayed by the Courts.

EX-JUDGE STEPHEN G. BLAKE ELECTED

Defeats George C. Morey for the Assembly from the Tenth Election District by Nineteen Votes.

The interesting feature at the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday was the step taken in the fight between the Third Avenue Railway Company and the Metropolitan Traction Company to build a line on St. Nicholas Avenue and the King's Bridge Road. Until yesterday the Metropolitan was ahead. But President McClellan announced that an injunction against granting a franchise to the Metropolitan Company had been served on him by William A. Hoe, a St. Nicholas Avenue property owner. The injunction was issued by Judge Bookstaver, sitting in the Court of Common Pleas. The board can therefore do nothing until the case is settled by the court.

The general impression is that the Third Avenue Company is behind Mr. Hoe. For a year or more this company has had an application pending for a franchise for a cable road through St. Nicholas Avenue and the Boulevard to King's Bridge. Several months ago the Metropolitan Company applied for a franchise to construct a cable road over the same route. Both applications were referred to the Railroad Committee of the board. A public hearing was had, at which a number of citizens and property owners asked that the franchise be given to the Metropolitan Company. This company proposed to operate an electric road, with wires under ground.

It was understood that the report of the committee would be made this week, and would be favorable to the Metropolitan Company.

Mr. Jeroloman held something like a private reception before the meeting. When the board was called to order, President McClellan formally extended to him the courtesies of the chamber.

The Board of Canvassers was busy all the morning on the official election returns. There was a surprise for the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, when it was found that ex-Judge Stephen S. Blake, Tammany, was elected Assemblyman by a plurality of 19 votes. This displaced George C. Morey, Republican, who was supposed to be elected.

The result hinged on the returns from the Tenth Election District, which were: Blake, 90; Morey, 43, and John A. Henneberry, State Democracy, 94. Mr. Conkling, counsel for Morey, said that the Inspector of Election had made a mistake, transposing Morey's and Henneberry's figures. The correct figures, he said, were: Blake, 90; Henneberry, 43; Morey, 94. If these figures should be accepted, Morey would be elected by a plurality of 32. Mr. Conkling has prepared the following protest:

To the Board of County Canvassers:

On behalf of George E. Morey, candidate for Assemblyman in the Twenty-fifth District, I hereby protest against the canvassers' statement filed in the County Clerk's office and with the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen relating to the Tenth Election District.

According to the sample ballots pasted on the statement, the number of ballots cast for said Morey appears to have been incorrectly counted, or awarded to Henneberry, to wit, the 94 ballots entered for said Hennebery should have been given to said Morey, and the 43 ballots awarded to said Morey should have been entered for the said Hennebery.

The board will meet this afternoon to hear all protests that are to be made against the returns. The President declared that the board would concern itself about no alleged errors, except clerical ones.

Notwithstanding this announcement it is understood that Robert V. Stadfeldt, the defeated Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-fourth District, will dispute the election of Bold on the ground of irregularities and intimidation of voters.

Alderman John Long, defeated for re-election in the same district, will contest his seat with Alderman-elect Schilling.

MUST ANSWER THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY

Justice Adler Refuses to Dismiss the Case Against the Delegates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A decision was rendered late this afternoon by Justice Adler, in the Police Court, in the bribery suit against Messrs. Kurth and Deterling, delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The motion to dismiss the complaint is denied. Neither of the accused was in court. The case will remain open until Friday morning, and if they do not appear then their bondsmen will be prosecuted.

In his opinion refusing to dismiss the complaint Judge Adler says:

At common law a public officer guilty of the acts established by the evidence herein would have been punishable. Under our Penal Code he is guilty of a felony. The testimony established upon the part of the accused not merely an exchange of their votes, but a corrupt exchange. The Constitutional Convention, of which they were members, was empowered to withhold their per diem compensation in cases of absence. Whether the non-attendance of the accused was such an absence in whole or in part was within the province of the convention to decide. It appears that the President of the convention and one of its committees had already decided against them. Their demand for payment was, therefore, at the best a disputed claim, if not a rejected one. To secure the payment of this money, including mileage, pursuant to an understanding their votes were withheld and delivered as occasion demanded, and were finally cast in opposition to the other members of the convention should revive and pass the personal claims of the accused. Such a barter of votes is expressly specified as a felony in either branch of the Legislature under section 68 of Penal Code. Under the provisions of section 71 it is equally criminal on the part of a member of the convention. The motion to discharge is denied.

Judge Adler at the same time made an order forfeiting the two bonds in $1,000 each on account of the non-attendance of the accused in court, but further providing that the bonds would not be prosecuted if they appear Friday morning, to which time the case stands open.

EXTENDING THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES

A Number of Clerks Hitherto Exempted Placed on the Classified List.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The President has extended the application of the civil service rules to sea post clerks, of whom there are fourteen employed. The amendment requires that these clerks shall be appointed by transfer from the classified railway mail service or the classified postal service, and shall be eligible at any time for re-transfer to the service from which transferred.

The rules have also been amended to transfer from the class excepted from examination to the class covered by competitive examination transfer clerks who were not already classified, and steamboat clerks, except transfer and steamboat clerks who are employed jointly with a railroad or steamboat company. The number of steamboat clerks thus brought into the competitive list is twenty-five, and the number of transfer clerks is 134. Transfer clerks at stations where two or less were employed were already subject to examination.

Appointed a Hospital Trustee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Gov. Flower to-day appointed Charles J. Rumsey of Ithaca a Trustee of the Willard State Hospital, at Ovid, in the place of Samuel R. Welles, resigned.

TROLLEY RAN INTO A FIRE TRUCK

George Denman, One of the Newark Firemen on the Truck, Was Probably Injured Fatally—Two Others Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—A trolley car ran into a hook-and-ladder truck this morning at the corner of Orange and Plane Streets, and as a result one fireman may die, while two other firemen are seriously injured.

The truck was on its way up town in answer to an alarm, and, while going at great speed, was struck by Car No. 117, of the Orange line, going east, and overturned. George Denman of 45 Essex Street is the fireman whose injuries may result fatally.

With John B. Chenoworth as driver the truck left its house, in Plane Street, just below Orange, at 7:50 o'clock to answer an alarm from Box No. 73. The horses had just reached the car tracks on Orange Street, when Chenoworth saw a car coming rapidly down the hill.

It was impossible to stop, so the driver whipped up the horses. Just as the centre of the long truck was over the tracks, the car, which seemed to be beyond the control of Motorman George Ketcham, struck the big wagon.

Two of the four men who were on the east side of the truck jumped and escaped injury, but George Denman, John Breslin, and Driver Chenoworth were pinned under the ladders.

Chenoworth and Breslin were taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where it was found that the driver had a badly-fractured arm and was hurt internally, and that Breslin was bruised and badly cut about the head. Denman was sent to his home, where it was found that he had been severely injured internally.

All the men on the truck say that the truck gong was kept constantly ringing from the time it left the house.

The fire was on the second floor of William Selby's provision and meat establishment, on Seventh Avenue, causing about $50 damage to the room and its contents.

UNION HILL, N. J., Nov. 20.—A milk wagon, driven by Mrs. Henry Kohlman, of Monument Road, North Bergen, was run down by a North Hudson trolley car at Gardner Street and New-York Avenue, this morning. Mrs. Kohlman was thrown out and her skull was fractured. Henry Frederick, the motorman, was arrested.

COMPOSITION OF THE NEXT ASSEMBLY

There Are More Lawyers Than Representatives of Any Other Class.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Assembly of 1895 will contain 105 Republicans and 23 Democrats. In the last Assembly there were 74 Republicans and 54 Democrats. The occupation of the members when they are not engaged in making laws is always interesting. As usual, the lawyers will outnumber the other profession and the trades in the next Assembly. In the Constitutional Convention more than five-sevenths of the whole body of 175 delegates were lawyers. In the last Assembly there were 36 lawyers out of the 128 members, and in the next there will be 34 lawyers.

Next to the lawyers, the merchants are the most numerous. They will number twenty-seven in the next Assembly, and they handle almost everything that is bought and sold. After the merchants come the farmers, who will have fourteen votes at their disposal. Next come the clerks and others occupying subordinate commercial positions. Of these there are ten. The following summary shows the various occupations of the members:

Lawyers, 34; merchants, 27; farmers, 14; clerks, 10; manufacturers, 9; real estate, 4; builders, 3; transportation, 3; hotel keepers, 2; physicians, 2; insurance men, 2; newspaper ment, 2; contractors, 2; liquor dealers, 2; speculators, 2; bank President, 1; lithographer, 1; stevedore, 1; restaurateur, 1; carpenter, 1; artist, 1; Superintendent, 1; nurseryman, 1; commercial traveler, 1; plumber, 1.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento");) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 8 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Cartahagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Freshfield; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Afghan Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Afghan Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Pernambuco and Victoria, Brazil, per steamship Bellucia, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellucia";) at 9:30 (supplementary 11 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Seneca, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Olbers";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Jeremie, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Gonaives, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 2 PM for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Sardinian Prince, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Sardinian Prince";) at *3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to Dec. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1894.

DECLINE IN THE MERCHANT MARINE

There Are 118 Less Vessels than a Year Ago—On the Lakes the Tonnage Has Almost Doubled in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Bureau of Navigation's tables show that on June 30, 1894, the documented merchant marine of the United States comprised 23,386 vessels, of 4,684,029 gross tons, distributed geographically as follows:

Atlantic and Gulf coast, 17,468 vessels, 2,712,944 gross tons; Pacific coast, 1,520 vessels, 456,359 tons; northern lakes, 3,341 vessels, 1,227,401 gross tons; western rivers, 1,257 vessels, 287,325 gross tons. Cod and mackerel fisheries employ 1,906 vessels, 71,573 tons, of which 32,493 tons are documented at Gloucester, Mass.

There was a decrease of 118 vessels and 80,000 gross tons in the vessels built during the year.

The number of our vessels has decreased 504 since 1884, while the gross tonnage has increased 413,000 tons. The average size of vessels has increased from 177 tons in 1884 to 190 tons in 1894.

During the same period wooden sailing vessels have decreased 200,000 tons in Maine, and 100,000 tons each in Massachusetts and New-York, while California and Michigan show a gain of 50,000 tons each.

The growth of the merchant marine of the great lakes is the feature of our maritime development, the total tonnage of lake ports having increased 500,000 tons, or nearly doubled, since 1884.

The twelve customs districts with the largest tonnage, of all descriptions, are New-York, 1,057,788 gross tons; San Francisco, 307,226; Cuyahoga, (Cleveland, Ohio,) 234,734; Philadelphia, 221,648; Boston, 214,916; Buffalo, N. Y., 177,992; Huron, Mich., 171,629; Detroit, 161,846; Bath, Me., 124,649; Baltimore, 122,872; St. Louis, 122,746, and Milwaukee, 93,767.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

On the Aurania, from Liverpool.

B.—W. H. Barker, Fred Barker, George H. Bassett, Miss Bernstein, James Brown.—C.—F. Carver, Miss Chapin, Dr. H. Claflin, Mrs. Claflin, S. W. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Master Cole, W. A. Cooke.—D.—W. Mansell Daintrey, H. P. Davis, George Densham, Sydney Densham, Miss Daisy Densham, R. J. Drummond, H. Davidson.—E.—Mrs. J. E. Ellis, Miss Etches.—F.—Thomas Firth, J. A. Forshaw, A. C. French.—G.—James W. Greaves, Miss Gregg, George Grunig.—H.—W. Haight, Mrs. Franklin Haight, Miss Alice Hennessey, C. Hyde, Mrs. C. Hyde.—J.—The Rev. W. M. Jerome, Mrs. Jerome.—K.—J. H. Van Kirk, Mrs. Emily Knights.—L.—Y. C. Lawson, E. C. Lee, J. Lee, B. M. Levy, Mrs. R. Libbett.—M.—L. Morrison, Shaw Maclaren, W. T. Minnes, J. A. Murphy, Jr., Mrs. Murphy, Miss Margarine Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Murphy.—O.—Thomas O'Brien, E. v. d. Osten.—P.—C. H. Pegg, Wallace N. Proctor, Mrs. Proctor, J. W. Pearson.—R.—A. Rodd, Miss Alice T. Ryan.—S.—W. L. Smart, W. H. Smith, the Rev. E. H. Smith, Mrs. Smith, H. I. Smyth, Mrs. Smyth, A. Y. Spearman, R. C. Struthers.—T.—Mr. Terry.—W.—Otto Wiengreen, Mr. Winer, W. Wylie.

On the Werra, from Genoa.

A.—Miss Jane Armstrong, Miss Nan Armstrong.—B.—Carl von Boleslawski, Mrs. Carl Boleslawski, Miss Nina Burtis, Miss Kate Burtis, Carlo Binder, Salvatore Bacile.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Clark.—D.—Mrs. Virginia De Lentilus, Miss Maria De Lentulus.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes.—G.—Giuseppe Gianoti, Marco Gany.—H.—Victor C. Heikes.—J.—D. Powell Johnson, Mrs. D. Powell Johnson, Mrs. Teresa Jvancic, Miss Anna Jvancic, Gilberto Jvancic.—K.—Mr. Kleinert, Franz Kleinert.—L.—Siegmund Loewengard, Julius Lange.—M.—Miss K. R. Munsell, Mrs. H. T. McCulloh, Mrs. Emma Menabuoni, Miss Ellen Mellen, Miss Marino Mellen.—S.—Friedrich Schlote, Miss Giulia Sandi, Miss Elena Santi, P. Settani, Mrs. P. Settani.—T.—Miss Mary G. Tucker, Mrs. Vincent Tilyon, Giuseppe Tedeschi, Luigi Turri, Mrs. Luigi Turri.—V.—Adolphe M. Villa.—W.—Miss Josephine E. Williams.

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